

# Argentina Struggles To Calculate Debt

## Shoddy Bookkeeping by Junta Blamed for the 'Administrative Nightmare'

By Marliese Simons  
New York Times Service

**BUENOS AIRES** — After four months in office and an international flurry over a near default in interest payments abroad, Argentina's new government is still unable to determine the exact size and breakdown of its foreign debt or how much it is willing to recognize.

Although the country is listed as having the third-largest foreign debt in the developing world, after Brazil and Mexico, Argentina's previous military regime apparently kept no central records and left behind what government officials and financial experts have described as an "administrative nightmare."

"We still don't know the debt; there were no registers in the central bank," said Bernardo Grunow, Argentina's finance minister, before leaving Friday night for the United States for debt talks with the International Monetary Fund.

"With most loans," Mr. Grunow said, "we could not identify the purpose, the amount, the interest or the grace period."

In Argentina's central bank and other ministries, more than a hundred officials are searching through stacks of papers piled six feet high, Argentina owed \$6.4 billion abroad when the military came to power in 1976 coup and an estimated \$45 billion when it stepped down after eight years of rule.

"It is not clear whether we're dealing with the results of massive voting or chaos or both," said Miguel del Castillo, who presides over a court investigation involving as many as 1,500 cases. The results of several months' polling of creditors could be ready within about a week, said Elias Salama, who is in charge of the debt investigation at the central bank. A full accounting, he added, is not expected until May.

Since the elected government of President Raul Alfonsín took over in December, it has asked for a six-month suspension of Argentina's foreign debt payments, and it has bargained hard and played for time to gain better repayment terms.

Foreign bankers have recognized that the government needed breathing space not only because of a lack of funds but also to sort out its books.

"We ourselves and the new government underestimated the mess here," said the vice president of a large U.S. bank who asked out to be named.

The banks were drawn ever deeper into the Argentine morass, he said, partly because "we were always reading information more than 12 months old and inaccurate."

Officials said the maze included the debts of Yacimientos Petroliferos Fiscales, the state-owned oil company and the nation's largest debtor, as well as the military industry, which employ 40,000 people and have been managed by the military for 40 years.

"We believe the military ran up some debts which may not exist or never entered the country," said a financial expert. "They had no traditional accounting principles and no external auditing." He declined to give details "before completion of our report."

He said the last military junta had appointed a commission to investigate the debt.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Pope John Paul II flanked by William A. Wilson, the first U.S. ambassador to the Vatican in 117 years, and his wife, Elizabeth. The ambassador presented his credentials Monday.

# Pope Reshuffles Positions in Vatican; Secretary of State Given Wide Powers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**VATICAN CITY** — Pope John Paul II announced Monday a major reshuffle in the government of the Roman Catholic Church, delegating new power to his secretary of state and placing a black African cardinal in a key position.

Vatican sources said it was the first time in memory that a pope had made such a sweeping series of changes at the same time.

The pope delegated wide responsibility to Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, 69, the Vatican secretary of state, to act as his prime minister in issues relating to the city state, which has had annual budget deficits of about \$30 million recently.

Cardinal Bernardin Gantin of Dahomey became the first black African to head a Vatican congregation. He will be prefect for the Sacred Congregation of Bishops, in charge of all prelates except in countries where missionaries are sent.

Cardinal Gantin, 62, had been president of the Pontifical Commission for Justice and Peace and of the Pontifical Council for Ursum, which coordinates church relief services worldwide.

With his new power, Cardinal Casaroli will be able to exercise more control over the Vatican bank, which Italian authorities have said was partly responsible for the collapse of the Banco Ambrosiano in 1982. The Vatican has denied responsibility.

Informed church sources said Cardinal Casaroli's new authority would diminish the role of Archbishop Paul C. Marcinkus, 62, an American who is president of the Vatican bank.

Cardinal Sebastiano Baggio was named head of the Vatican administration. The announcement said Archbishop Marcinkus will remain as the No. 2 man in that department. His post had traditionally been held by a cardinal, and at the time of his appointment in September 1981, Vatican sources said he was in line to become a cardinal.

Cardinal Casaroli already occasionally oversaw the governing of the Vatican City through various posts he held. The church sources said his unusual new post indicated the pope's concern over the deficits and the problems of the Vatican bank.

Italian officials and Banco Ambrosiano liquidators have said the Vatican bank, known as the Institute for Works of Religion, was responsible for about \$1.3 billion in Ambrosiano debts. The Vatican bank owned part of Banco Ambrosiano.

Church sources said the Vatican has agreed to pay \$250 million toward a settlement of claims filed against the Ambrosiano, whose former president, Roberto Calvi, was found hanged in London in 1982.

Some changes in the Roman Curia, the church's government, have been expected since last fall. When

# U.S. to Refuse to Heed Hague on Nicaragua

By Bernard Gwertzman  
New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — The Reagan administration has announced that it will not accept World Court jurisdiction in disputes involving Central America for the next two years.

A senior State Department official said Sunday that the step had been taken because of information that Nicaragua was about to bring charges against the United States in the International Court of Justice, or World Court, in The Hague.

[The Nicaraguan government filed a complaint Monday against the United States at the World Court because of U.S. support for "secret operations" that the Sandinista government says are aimed at its overthrow. The Associated Press reported from The Hague.]

[The Nicaraguan ambassador to the Netherlands, Carlos Arguello, said at a news conference that his government has asked the court to rule that "all actions against Nicaragua that are supported by the United States are illegal." Mr. Arguello said that Nicaragua asked the court to compel the United States to withdraw its support for the insurgents.]

The United States has been financing and supporting Nicaraguan rebels and reportedly directing some of their activities, including the mining of waters around Nicaragua. Last week, the United States vetoed a UN Security Council resolution calling for a halt to such operations.

Under World Court rules, a nation can refuse to be judged by the court, but only before a case is brought before it.

"We had to do it very rapidly," the official said Sunday. "If they filed before we moved, we'd be stuck."

"We did not want to turn the World Court into a big propaganda forum," he said, "that would allow the Sandinistas to try to focus attention away from their own actions in El Salvador and in their own country."

The official said formal notification of the U.S. decision was given to the United Nations late Friday.

The official said this was the first time that the United States had suspended World Court jurisdiction since it acceded in 1946 to the court's having what is known as "compulsory jurisdiction" in all but two matters — those dealing with internal U.S. issues and those arising from multinational groups.

The court, which is the main judicial organ of the United Nations, has no machinery to enforce its decisions, depending instead on moral suasion and world opinion.

The State Department statement said "the United States has notified the secretary-general of the United Nations of a temporary and limited modification of the scope of the U.S. acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in The Hague."

"The notification, effective April 6, provides that the court's compulsory jurisdiction shall not apply to the United States with respect to disputes with any Central American state or any dispute arising out of, or related to, events in Central America, for a period of two years," the statement continued.

"This step has been taken to preclude the court's being misused to divert attention from the real issues in the region and to disrupt the ongoing regional peace process by a protracted litigation of claims and counterclaims," the department said.

It said that recent Nicaraguan behavior "has shown a lack of serious interest in addressing regional

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

# Soviet Calls for Meeting On U.S. Olympic Stance

By Dusko Doder  
Washington Post Service

**MOSCOW** — The Soviet Union Monday asked for an emergency session of the International Olympic Committee to discuss alleged violations by the United States of the Olympic charter.

The action opened the possibility that Moscow and its allies could boycott the 1984 Los Angeles Summer Games.

A statement issued by the Soviet International Olympic Committee demanded that the United States strictly respect the Olympic charter and take effective measures to guarantee proper security to the participants and visitors to the games.

[A spokesman for the International Olympic Committee on Monday refused to comment on the request for an emergency meeting. The Associated Press reported from Lausanne, Switzerland, that the committee had yet to receive a formal request.]

The statement was released after a meeting in Moscow Friday by representatives of the central committees of all Soviet-bloc Communist parties. The meeting was attended by senior officials from Poland, East Germany, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Vietnam, Laos, Mongolia and North Korea.

Monday's statement, distributed by the official news agency Tass, charged that the Reagan administration was "trying to use the Olympic Games on the eve of the elections for its selfish political ends."

The alleged violations include "a large-scale campaign against the Soviet Union's participation in the Olympic Games," the establishment of a coalition called "Ban the Soviets," "anti-Soviet activities of the press, radio, television and other mass media," and "open threats of physical victimization and provocative actions" against sportsmen and officials from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Diplomatic sources in Moscow said the statement appeared to hold a real possibility of a boycott.

The United States and many other Western countries boycotted the 1980 Moscow Summer Games to protest the December 1979 Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

For the first time in the Soviet media, Tass mentioned that Moscow's Olympic attaché had been refused a visa by the State Department. Oleg Yermushkin was denied a visa because of his alleged links to the Soviet secret police, the KGB.

The Reagan administration, it said, directly contravened the charter by stating its intention to accredit Radio Free Europe. It said the U.S.-financed radio is involved in subversive propaganda by broadcasting to East-bloc nations.

**North Koreans Walk Out**

North Korean delegates walked out of a meeting Monday with South Korea to discuss forming a unified team for the Olympics and other international sports events, news agencies reported from Seoul.

The North Koreans accused the South of injecting political problems into the sports meeting, officials said. The breakdown of the talks, in the border village of Panmunjom, appeared to end hopes for a joint team to represent the two Korean states in Los Angeles.

North Korean delegates left after demanding that South Korea withdraw its criticism of Pyongyang over a bomb explosion in Rangoon, Burma, in October. The explosion killed 17 South Koreans, including four members of the cabinet of President Chun Doo Hwan, at the start of a state visit. A Burmese court ruled that the attack was the work of North Korean agents, but North Korea has denied any responsibility.

(AP, Reuters, UPI)



PENNSYLVANIA CAMPAIGN — The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson greeted well-wishers outside a church in Philadelphia as he and his fellow candidates campaigned for Tuesday's Democratic primary in Pennsylvania. Mr. Jackson criticized CIA involvement in Nicaragua and said Monday that he would visit Nicaragua soon. Page 3.

# Contadora Group Says U.S. Increases Tensions

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**PANAMA CITY** — The four Latin American nations working toward a regional settlement to conflicts in Central America say U.S. military maneuvers and support for Nicaraguan rebels are "intensifying tensions and deepening distrust."

The foreign ministers of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama, which make up the Contadora group, issued a statement Sunday criticizing U.S. maneuvers in Honduras and the mining of Nicaragua's ports by U.S.-backed insurgents.

The group also asked the United States and Cuba to "prove with deeds" as well as words that they support its attempt to bring a negotiated peace to Central America.

The Contadora group warned of "grave deterioration" of prospects for peace in the region. The four nations are seeking a demilitarization of Central America and a negotiated settlement of the region's political conflicts.

"Sophisticated weapons, novel military methods and dangerous types of attacks have been introduced," the group said at the end of a one-day meeting. "There are operations under way, like the mining of ports, which damage the economy, disturb commerce and violate freedom of navigation."

The U.S.-backed Nicaraguan rebels have mined Nicaraguan ports. Seven commercial ships, including a Soviet vessel, have been damaged by mines since early March.

Reagan administration officials and members of the U.S. Congress say that Americans working for the Central Intelligence Agency have been supervising the mining.

It has drawn international criticism, even from such U.S. allies as France and Britain, and France has offered to help remove the mines.

To prevent Nicaragua from filing a lawsuit over the mining of its harbors, the United States will not abide by World Court decisions on Central American disputes for two years.

Proposed peace treaties for Central America are to be presented at a meeting April 29 of the Contadora foreign ministers and their counterparts from El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

The major elements of the proposal would be a freeze on arms shipments and the withdrawal of all foreign troops and military advisers from the region.

"We have to seek mechanisms for Washington as well as Havana to feel linked to the accomplishment of this treaty," Foreign Minister Ovidio Ortega of Panama said after the meeting. "We believe that the United States and Cuba can contribute to negotiated solidarity in the region."

The United States and Cuba "have to prove with deeds that they are supporting the Contadora effort that in our opinion is the option that is least costly, politically and socially," Mr. Ortega said.

But the Contadora ministers said work on the treaties was going slowly because of "attitudes that are not always flexible and oriented toward negotiation." They said they would seek "concrete" support for the group's proposals from Cuba and the United States.

The ministers' statement said, "In the course of the recent weeks, the regional panorama shows signs of grave deterioration. There has been an increase in actions by guerrilla forces supported by supplies and communications centers located in neighboring countries and aimed at destabilizing governments of the area."

It expressed concern over the "proliferation of military maneuvers and actions, all of which contribute to intensifying tensions and deepening distrust." (AP, UPI)

# Slow, Hard Climb to Equality Foreseen for Japanese Women

By Steve Lohr  
New York Times Service

**TOKYO** — Jobs in Japan are classified and advertised as being of two types, those for men and those for women.

More than 70 percent of Japanese companies hire only male graduates of four-year colleges. Japan's widely admired practice of lifetime employment does not apply to women.

The depth of resistance to change has been underscored by a government report suggesting a slow march toward equal opportunity.

Japan is trying to come up with legislation on job equality so that it can ratify a United Nations convention on ending sex discrimination, a pledge the government made in 1980.

But after two years of study and discussion, an advisory council to the Labor Ministry failed to reach a consensus. The labor, management and public representatives of the advisory group presented their report March 26. The main point of contention was whether to recommend a ban on different treatment in the hiring and employment of women.

The labor representatives, all women, were for it, but the management and public representatives were opposed. They said that companies should only be "obliged to make efforts to treat both sexes equally."

The report contained no mention of penalties for companies that discriminate against women, nor any consideration of U.S.-style affirmative action.

With the advisory council's report as a guide, the Labor Ministry will put together a draft bill to present to parliament by the end of April. It seems certain that what management most feared — an equal-opportunity law containing punishment for offenders — has been avoided.

Labor Minister Misugi Sakamoto said last weekend that Japan should proceed "slowly and steadily" toward equal opportunity.

"I doubt if it is best to regulate everything by laws," Mr. Sakamoto added. "It is better to promote equality through mutual confidence between labor and management."

For its part, Japanese management maintained that anything so radical as giving women equal treatment would be a threat to the Japanese industrial system.

The entire review of sexual discrimination has been viewed by many as an inappropriate effort to apply foreign values to Japanese society. The management representatives, in particular, say that the government should never have signed the United Nations convention four years ago without seeking public approval beforehand.

The companies have a strong economic motivation to slow down job equality. Japan's 22 million working women represent 39 percent of the total labor force. On average, Japanese women are paid about half of what men make.

According to a recent study by the International Labor Organization, Japan is the only country among the advanced nations where the wage gap between male and female industrial workers widened in the decade ending in 1983.

Japan's electronics and semiconductor factories are staffed mostly by women. They are expected to live at home or in company dormitories, work until they get married in their mid-20s and then leave to raise a family. And they do.

Many Japanese feminists say new legislation is far less important than women's attitudes.

"I don't think any legislation would make so much difference," said Ryoko Akamatsu, director-general of the Labor Ministry's Women's and Young Workers' Bureau. "It cannot change traditional views and women's consciousness."

Public opinion polls indicate that traditional values still hold sway. A government survey last year found that 71 percent of Japanese women favored separate roles for men and women.

Some professions are opening up to women. The computer industry has offered many higher level jobs for women, especially in designing and writing software, the electronic instructions that tell computers what to do.

In law, medicine and other professions, more women are breaking in each year.

# Shuttle Ground Crew Steadies Damaged Satellite

United Press International

**CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida** — Engineers on Earth, using radio commands, steadied the damaged Solar Max satellite on Monday so that the space shuttle's crew could try again Tuesday to retrieve it for repairs.

"We've decided not to do it today; we'll wait 'til tomorrow," Mission Control at Houston's Johnson Space Center radioed to the Challenger, Dr. George D. Nelson said in an attempt to capture the Solar Max on Sunday, and experts on the ground worked to salvage the world's first satellite rescue mission.

Mission Control radioed instructions for a rendezvous with the satellite on Tuesday.

If the satellite is retrieved, the astronauts will extend their flight an extra day, until Friday. This would give them Wednesday to repair the satellite, and allow for the ground crew to check it on Thursday before it is released.

After engineers at Goddard Space Flight Center in Maryland stopped the satellite from wobbling, Mission Control determined that when Challenger approached, the docking pin to be snagged by the shuttle's robot arm would be on the opposite side of the satellite.

"To get in position would require a fly-around, and that would cost valuable fuel," Guy Gardner at Mission Control told Robert L. Crippen, the shuttle commander. "So we've decided to reload the Solar Max computers and start it spinning slowly at one-half degree per second."

Mission Control woke the five astronauts just after midnight and told them to be ready to try the rescue later Monday, but said it might be delayed a day.

"We have some good news for you; the Solar Max rates are coming under control," Mission Control told Mr. Crippen.

"That's dandy," Mr. Crippen replied. Then he congratulated the engineers at Goddard who had stopped the wobbling.

When Challenger first approached the satellite on Sunday, it was rolling slightly at about one revolution every six minutes, a rate that will be restored for Tuesday's effort.

Dr. Nelson, propelled by a rocket-powered backpack, cast off from the shuttle Sunday and moved untethered 200 feet (about 60 meters) to the satellite. He tried to attach himself with a spring-loaded device to a pin on the spacecraft to try to stop the spinning observatory so it could be snared by the arm. But the device would not latch.

Dr. Nelson then flew slowly to the satellite's solar panels and tried to steady Solar Max by grabbing it and using the backpack for thrust. That, too, failed, and Mr. Crippen told him: "O.K., come on back in."

Mr. Crippen then tried to use the robot arm to snag Solar Max, but Dr. Nelson's efforts had left the satellite spinning faster and moving up, down and sideways. The moonbats were too great to try to grab a pin on the satellite.

**Chinese to Fly on Shuttle**

A Chinese astronaut will fly on a space shuttle mission soon as part of a technological agreement between the United States and China expected to be announced later this month by President Ronald Reagan, United-Press International reported from Washington.

Aviation Week & Space Technology magazine reported in its current issue that Mr. Reagan will make an announcement during his trip to China, April 26 to May 2. A spokesman for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration declined comment on the report.

### INSIDE

- EC ministers failed to break a budget deadlock. Page 2.
- Scores of people were reported injured in the attempted coup in Cameroon. Page 3.
- U.S. rules on hazardous waste are not protecting groundwater supplies, a study finds. Page 3.
- Czechoslovakia's Catholic Church is having a revival with young recruits. Page 4.
- BUSINESS/FINANCE**
- Sumitomo Rubber's acquisition of Dunlop Holdings' French subsidiary was cleared by France. Page 9.
- Morgan Grenfell and Security Pacific announced agreements to buy holdings in London securities firms. Page 9.







## U.S. Setting Access to Credit Data

By David Burnham  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Agencies of the U.S. government will be able to obtain direct computer access to the credit records of more than 100 million individuals and companies under contracts now being negotiated by the General Services Administration.

The government has almost completed arrangements for establishing electronic links, around the clock, between about 100 U.S. agencies and seven major credit reporting companies. The government already has the legal right to obtain credit information before it grants loans. But once the links are in place, agency personnel could, almost instantaneously, make far more extensive checks of the current status of bank loans, liens, divorce records, and department store, oil company and credit card accounts.

In addition, U.S. agencies will give details about loans made to individuals or companies by such agencies as the Department of Education or the Small Business Administration to private credit reporting companies.

Authorization for the new links was contained in legislation approved by Congress in 1982, and the sharing of information between the public and private sectors will be carried out under many of the guidelines established in the Fair Credit Reporting Act of 1968.

Robert Ellis Smith, the publisher of The Privacy Times, said Thursday at a House hearing that arrangements for the links were almost complete.

Mr. Smith, testifying before the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Civil Liberties, said "the most shocking aspect" of the exchange was that the

credit reporting business "has a poor reputation for maintaining the accuracy of its information."

He said one of the major credit reporting companies, TRW Inc., estimated that a third of the million people who each year demand to see their records "challenge the information they see in their files."

An official in the Office of Management and Budget, John F. Donahue, confirmed that the contracts establishing the new communication networks were nearly complete.

Mr. Donahue said that all agencies that grant loans to individuals or companies, or that sign contracts with corporations, are required to make credit checks.

Law enforcement agencies have more limited access to credit records. Agencies such as the FBI can obtain only names, addresses, and places of employment, unless they get a court order.

Five of the credit reporting companies collect computerized information about the credit of individuals and two collect data on companies. The information, generally updated monthly, is sold to merchants, banks and other lenders.

On another aspect of privacy, Alexander C. Hoffman of the Direct Marketing Association testified against a test by the Internal Revenue Service to determine whether national mailing lists can be used to identify individuals who have not paid their taxes.

Mr. Hoffman, group vice president of Double-day & Co., said that his organization was worried that the IRS use of mailing lists could lead people to decide it "is not a good idea to have your name on a mailing list, be a volunteer in market research or even fill out Census Bureau forms."

## EPA Waste Regulations Do Not Protect Water, Study for Congress Says

By Philip Shabecoff  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Environmental Protection Agency's rules for monitoring and controlling hazardous waste are inadequate to protect underground water supplies, according to a study prepared for Congress.

As a result, says the report by the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment, many of the most toxic waste disposal sites will probably have to be cleaned up in the future, at heavy cost.

"Groundwater is being contaminated because the regulations to protect it are largely cosmetic," said William Sanjour, an EPA official who worked with the congressional office in preparing the report.

The findings are in line with internal reports by regional EPA offices, which have said that efforts to monitor groundwater are inadequate to protect public health.

There is no nationwide system for monitoring underground water pollution. Experts agree that once groundwater becomes contaminated it is difficult if not impossible to reverse the process. About half the United States gets its drinking water from underground supplies.

Russell A. Dawson, a spokesman for the EPA, said agency officials had not yet seen the report and could not comment on its findings.

He added, however, that the current regulations "were developed on the basis of the best available technology and are designed to protect all environmental media."

He said that, "as new technology emerges, the regulations will be improved."

The EPA regulates the handling and disposal of hazardous wastes under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976. The agency reported in August that 150 million metric tons of wastes subject to EPA regulation were generated in the United States in 1981.

The report concluded that, "where groundwater is at risk,"

EPA rules are insufficient to keep landfills from leaking toxic waste from becoming "uncontrolled sites that will require cleanup under Superfund," a reference to funds under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, enacted in 1980 to deal with unused and abandoned waste sites.

The report concluded that it would be far less expensive to monitor waste sites adequately and to protect water supplies than to clean the water after it was polluted.

The regulations, coupled with insufficient techniques for preventing groundwater contamination, "are likely to cause serious problems for future generations," the researchers said.

Of particular concern, they said, are waste disposal sites that were in operation when the toxic waste law was passed. These were permitted to continue in operation under less stringent requirements for monitoring and cleaning wastes than new disposal sites.

There are about 2,000 of these landfills, pits, ponds and lagoons that have received "billions of tons of hazardous waste over several decades" and are continuing to receive them, the report noted.

It also said many are leaking and many others can be expected to leak. Meanwhile, it said, the EPA will take years to decide which ones will get permits to continue operating.

Mr. Dawson said some of the waste sites in operation when the law was passed will be required to close.

The report noted that, while EPA rules require new hazardous waste disposal sites to be designed so that they do not leak for 30 years, there is no requirement that sites be shut down if they do leak.

It also pointed out that the rules do not require corrective action for groundwater contamination beyond the boundaries of a disposal site, although such contamination does not respect property lines.



ANGOLAN IN WARSAW — President José Eduardo dos Santos of Angola is greeted at Warsaw's airport by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, Poland's military leader. Mr. dos Santos arrived Monday in Warsaw after visiting Yugoslavia and Romania. Economic cooperation is expected to be the main subject of discussion between the two leaders.

## Radio Reports Numerous Casualties In Attempt Against Cameroon Leader

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LIBREVILLE, Gabon — Scores of people were killed in the attempted coup in Cameroon over the weekend and many more were wounded, Cameroon Radio said Monday.

Diplomatic reports said that at least 12 soldiers were killed in fighting Saturday as the army overcame rebel resistance, but observers said the final death count would likely be "many times that."

The national daily newspaper, the Cameroon Tribune, was reported to have said in editions Monday that Saleh Ibrahim, suspected of having planned the coup, had been arrested. Mr. Ibrahim is understood to be a colonel from the predominantly Moslem north of Cameroon, an oil-producing West African country.

The state-owned radio, monitored in neighboring Gabon, said the hospital in Yaoundé, Cameroon's capital, was filled with people injured in the uprising by presidential palace guards trying to overthrow President Paul Biya. The fighting, which broke out Friday and continued through the weekend, was quelled by troops from the 8,000-member armed forces.

The national radio described the scene at the hospital as "appalling," but it did not say how many had been killed or injured.

Pharmacists were asked to keep their shops open to ensure the availability of medical supplies, and emergency calls were issued for blood transfusions, indicating heavy casualties.

Telephone and electrical technicians were installing lines disconnected in the fighting, the radio said. Telephone lines suffered extensive damage as rebels cut off communications during the coup attempt. Communications to Cameroon were still out Monday.

Diplomatic reports said members of the presidential Republican Guard staged the coup upon learning that they had been reassigned to posts outside the capital by Mr. Biya, a Christian southerner.

Experts on Cameroon feared the incident would rejuvenate dormant north-south bitterness. The north and south fought a long civil war

after Cameroon gained its independence in 1960. The two sides were reconciled under the autocratic rule of former President Ahmadou Ahidjo.

Mr. Ahidjo, a northerner who reigned for 22 years until he turned over power peacefully to Mr. Biya, his hand-picked successor, in November 1982, was accused of plotting the coup from his retirement villa in southern France. Mr. Ahidjo denied the charges, which were made in Paris Saturday by Cameroon's foreign minister, Félix Tsonyè M'Bo.

Mr. Ahidjo was convicted in absentia of plotting against President Biya's regime and sentenced to death Feb. 28, but Mr. Biya commuted the sentence to a prison term.

Discoveries of oil have given the nation of about 8.5 million residents relative prosperity in recent years, and Mr. Ahidjo has been given credit for Western diplomats in the region for wisely managing the country's financial affairs. (UPI, AP, LAT)

## Jackson Assails CIA Harbor Mining, Says He Will Visit Nicaragua Soon

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PITTSBURGH — The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson denounced Monday the mining of Nicaraguan harbors by the Central Intelligence Agency and said he would go to Nicaragua within a month to meet with the Sandinista government and with anti-Sandinista rebel leaders.

Mr. Jackson made the comments as he and two other Democratic candidates, Senator Gary Hart of Colorado and former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, campaigned for Tuesday's primary in Pennsylvania. His remarks followed press reports over the weekend that quoted U.S. officials as saying that Americans working for the CIA had supervised the mining.

"The mining of those harbors is very close to an act of war," Mr. Jackson said.

Mr. Jackson had intended to go to Nicaragua in February, before the New Hampshire primary, but was persuaded by his advisers to delay the trip. Spokesmen for Mr. Jackson said that he hoped to meet with the Sandinistas and the rebels in late April or early May.

Mr. Jackson disclosed his plans in a speech to union, church and women's group leaders at the Macedonia Baptist church in Pittsburgh before heading for a meeting with executives of the Mellon Bank to discuss his disapproval of their investments in South Africa.

Mr. Mondale, meanwhile, has won 51.5 percent of the state delegates elected at Iowa's Democratic county conventions, against 28.7 percent for Mr. Hart.

The results, reported by state party officials Sunday night in Des Moines, mean Mr. Mondale would receive 31 national convention delegates, based on the Democratic Party's delegate-selection procedure.

Mr. Hart would receive 14 delegates.

Mr. Jackson took 1.2 percent of the local delegates, not enough to win any national delegates. Former South Dakota Senator George S. McGovern, who has dropped out of the race for the Democratic presidential nomination, got 8.6 percent of the vote, enough to give him three national delegates.

Mr. Hart, campaigning Monday on the docks of Philadelphia, told longshoremen that he was not a career politician and that the difference between him and Mr. Mondale was "Nobody owns me."

One dockworker responded: "If you're not owned, you're not going to make it. If you do make it, you're going to get shot."

"I hope you're wrong," Mr. Hart said with a laugh.

He said he would use some of the billions of dollars he would save by canceling the MX missile and B-1 bomber to dredge the Delaware River and create jobs.

Meanwhile, a Washington Post-ABC News poll showed that Mr. Mondale appeared to be edging ahead and Mr. Hart to be faltering before the Pennsylvania primary.

Polling Wednesday through Saturday showed the two in a virtual tie for the lead, with Mr. Mondale at 41 percent among people who say they are certain to vote, Mr. Hart at 40 percent and Mr. Jackson third at 13 percent.

Mr. Hart had led 43 percent to 40 percent in interviewing Wednesday and Thursday, but Mr. Mondale was ahead 43 to 37 in Friday and Saturday polling.

Post-ABC polls in other states, however, have frequently shown sharp shifts immediately before voting.

Mr. Mondale is strongly favored to expand his delegate lead Tuesday regardless of the popular vote in Pennsylvania, because the Hart camp failed to get delegates listed in most of the state's districts. In all, 172 of Pennsylvania's 195 delegates to the San Francisco convention will be allotted on the basis of separate delegate contests.

The popular vote, however, is regarded as important for Mr. Mondale and perhaps vital for Mr. Hart as they try to build respect for their campaigns during the lull after Tuesday's voting. The next big state events are not until May 5 — the Texas caucuses — and the Ohio, Maryland, North Carolina and Indiana primaries on May 8. (UPI, AP, WP)

to make it. If you do make it, you're going to get shot."

"I hope you're wrong," Mr. Hart said with a laugh.

He said he would use some of the billions of dollars he would save by canceling the MX missile and B-1 bomber to dredge the Delaware River and create jobs.

Meanwhile, a Washington Post-ABC News poll showed that Mr. Mondale appeared to be edging ahead and Mr. Hart to be faltering before the Pennsylvania primary.

Polling Wednesday through Saturday showed the two in a virtual tie for the lead, with Mr. Mondale at 41 percent among people who say they are certain to vote, Mr. Hart at 40 percent and Mr. Jackson third at 13 percent.

Mr. Hart had led 43 percent to 40 percent in interviewing Wednesday and Thursday, but Mr. Mondale was ahead 43 to 37 in Friday and Saturday polling.

Post-ABC polls in other states, however, have frequently shown sharp shifts immediately before voting.

Mr. Mondale is strongly favored to expand his delegate lead Tuesday regardless of the popular vote in Pennsylvania, because the Hart camp failed to get delegates listed in most of the state's districts. In all, 172 of Pennsylvania's 195 delegates to the San Francisco convention will be allotted on the basis of separate delegate contests.

The popular vote, however, is regarded as important for Mr. Mondale and perhaps vital for Mr. Hart as they try to build respect for their campaigns during the lull after Tuesday's voting. The next big state events are not until May 5 — the Texas caucuses — and the Ohio, Maryland, North Carolina and Indiana primaries on May 8. (UPI, AP, WP)

## Soviet Scientists Study Orbital Sunlight Mirrors

Reuters

MOSCOW — Soviet scientists are working on a program to launch and orbit huge mirrors into space to reflect sunlight onto cities and construction sites that do not receive much light and to improve crop growth, Pravda said Monday.

Giving details of a project it mentioned briefly last year, the Communist Party newspaper said that an experimental sun reflector could be in orbit within the next decade.

Pravda said that researchers had sketched plans for a cost-effective space reflector system and that the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Sciences believed that the time was right for development of orbiting mirrors.

The idea of using space-based mirrors to redirect light was first proposed by Herman Ober, a German scientist, in 1929, and later developed by Herbert Kraft of the United States, it said.

In 1982, scientists at the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration published a study for a similar project, but no formal U.S. space mirror program has been begun.

Pravda's article, by Z. Alferev and V. Kantor, referred to as two senior space scientists, said that the mirrors would have to be "dozens of hectares" in area.

Western space experts said that an orbiting mirror system was within Soviet technical capabilities but would probably not become a reality until the country had developed a new generation of manned space stations in the next few years.

Pravda said that orbiting reflectors would fulfill a "whole series of extremely valuable economic purposes." They could prolong daylight in big cities, light up main transport routes and construction sites and illuminate areas of earthquakes or other natural disasters, it said.

"For example, the cost of lighting five cities of Moscow's size from space would be repaid simply in savings of electricity over a four- to five-year period," it said.

It said the mirrors could also light up fields at harvest time and

boost the growth of crops and reduce the damage caused by short night-time frost, it continued.

Plans for a space reflector involved launching a series of separate satellites, each equipped with an "umbrella" reflector. These would be linked in orbit, Pravda said.

The Moscow Aviation Institute is working on a project for a satellite weighing 200 kilos (440 pounds) carrying a reflector of 110 square meters (1,184 square feet), it added.

Costa Rica Says Plane Sent to Arm Rebels Crashed

United Press International

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — A transport plane carrying weapons to rightist Nicaraguan rebels crashed in northern Costa Rica, killing seven people aboard, according to reports. Four of the dead were believed to be Americans, Costa Rican radio said Monday.

Radio Sandino, the official voice of Nicaragua's leftist Sandinista government, charged Sunday that the plane, a DC-3, was carrying arms and ammunition to Costa Rican-based rebels of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance.

Costa Rican authorities said they found the wreckage of the aircraft Friday near the town of San Carlos, 12 miles (19 kilometers) from the Nicaraguan border, in an area where the insurgents are based. Reports from San José said the plane crashed a week ago.

The rebels, headed by the former Sandinista guerrilla leader, Edén Pastora Gómez, managed to retrieve most of the weapons from the crash, reports in San José said.

The Costa Rican minister of public security, Angel Edmundo Solano, promised a full inquiry into the incident, since Costa Rica, which has declared a neutral stance on the Nicaraguan issue, had been used for illegal arms transport.

## U.S. Charges 31 In Heroin Case

United Press International

NEW YORK — Federal agents have charged 31 persons with conspiracy to violate U.S. drug laws in a \$1.6-billion heroin trafficking ring, officials announced Monday. They said that the ring was run by organized crime syndicates in the United States and Italy and that 24 of those charged had been arrested.

Attorney General William French Smith called the case the "most significant" that the government has developed against heroin trafficking by traditional organized crime.

He said the drug ring was headed by the Catalano faction of the New York-based Bonanno crime family. Officials said that the leader of the group was Salvatore Catalano, who operates a bakery and pizza restaurant in New York, and that the main heroin supplier was Gaetano Badalamenti of Sicily, a fugitive long sought by Italian authorities, who was arrested in Madrid.

## 2d Battery of 9 Pershing Missiles Called 'Fire-Ready' in West Germany

The Associated Press

FRANKFURT — The U.S. Army has quickly deployed a second battery of Pershing-2 nuclear missiles in West Germany, raising to 18 the number ready for combat, a well-placed source said Monday.

The source said the nine medium-range missiles had become "fire-ready" in recent days at the U.S. Army base at Mutlangen, in southern West Germany. Mutlangen, about 30 miles (48 kilometers) east of Stuttgart, is one of three

sites where 108 of the weapons are to be deployed over the next three years.

A small group of anti-nuclear protesters has camped out near the base since last summer.

Thousands of demonstrators are expected to converge on Mutlangen during Easter-season marches this year.

The first battery of Pershing-2s in Western Europe were made combat-ready Dec. 31 at Mutlangen.

## China Rejects Proposal From Hanoi for Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — China rejected Vietnam's offer for talks to ease border tensions Monday and Vietnam repeated its claim that local troops had repulsed a Chinese incursion.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry, in a statement telephoned to The Associated Press, said nothing about the Vietnamese claims of a Chinese invasion, which has not been confirmed.

"The Vietnamese authorities are still stubbornly clinging to their position of aggression in Kampuchea," the ministry said, using the Khmer word for Cambodia. "At the same time, they are stepping up their armed provocations along the Sino-Vietnamese border."

"Their posture of so-called willingness to discuss the question of reducing tensions is obviously hypocritical and wrought with ulterior motives," the ministry said.

The statement was a response to an offer by the Vietnamese foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, to discuss "at any level and anywhere" proposals for lessening border tensions.

The latest hostilities were said to have begun last week. Gunfights,

shelling and other exchanges of hostilities along the frontier have been reported sporadically since China and Vietnam fought a six-week border war in early 1979.

In Bangkok, political analysts said Monday that border attacks by China would tie down Vietnamese troops but probably not halt Hanoi's drive against Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge guerrillas in Cambodia. The Western diplomats and analysts said the fighting along the border did not appear to be extensive enough to force Hanoi to ease the dry season offensive.

One veteran analyst of Vietnamese affairs said Vietnam had to proceed with its dry season campaign in the hope of keeping Cambodian guerrillas off-balance during the rainy season, when the guerrillas can inflict more damage on the less mobile Vietnamese troops. (AP, Reuters)

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**3 Killed in Texas Shooting**  
HOUSTON — Three persons were killed and one was seriously injured when two men who had been ejected from a bar in northeast Harris County Sunday night returned with guns and opened fire, sheriff's deputies said.

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## Church in Czechoslovakia Is Making a Revival

A Surge in Young Catholic Recruits Sustains the Underground Movement

By James M. Markham  
New York Times Service

PRAGUE — The gathering was illegal and could have meant two years in prison for each of the 40 young people who sat on the floor listening intently to the older man, a banished Roman Catholic theologian, lecturing on God and man.

In the hallway, coats and shoes were piled in neat clumps; several young men had traveled all the way from Slovakia for the lecture.

On another night, in another corner of the city, a frail-looking man retrieved stacks of neatly typewritten books — theological tracts, a slim volume about Jesus for children, lives of St. Francis of Assisi and St. Thomas More and a treatise on Zen and Christianity.

U.S., Spain Confer on Arms

The Associated Press

MADRID — William H. Taft, the U.S. undersecretary of defense, conferred Monday with Narciso Serra, the Spanish minister of defense, to discuss weapons trade between the two countries, ministry sources said. Spanish military sources said that there was a \$2.2-billion imbalance between Spanish military purchases in the United States and U.S. purchases from Spain.

The books were painstaking offerings of an illegal publishing house called Spirit and Life, which also produces two monthly newsletters with a circulation of 7,500.

"The underground is not supposed to be allowed to grow," said the man, a secretly ordained priest. "But it grows. It is a game of chess with many players and many boards. We have so much to catch up — almost 30 years. We have found that there is an alternative to this 'hurry' Communism."

Once seemingly condemned to a slow death by Central Europe's most militantly atheistic Communist government, the Roman Catholic Church in Czechoslovakia is in the midst of a remarkable renewal.

Repressed in the 1950s, when bishops and priests were herded into concentration camps, the church has lately drawn young lay recruits who appear determined to guarantee its survival underground while supporting its harassed above-ground priests and bishops.

In eastern Slovakia, where the church has long been identified with local nationalist aspirations, the revival has a populist flavor like that of the church in Poland.

On Sundays the churches are packed and some faithful must even stand outside to hear Mass. Last September 15,000 people took part in a pilgrimage at Sasin.

But in the Czech lands of Bohemia and Moravia, the renewal is taking root in soil that has been known for free-thinking and anticlericalism, and where the church was historically identified with an alien, Germanizing power.

"It is the quality of belief that is so important in Bohemia and Moravia," said Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek, the 84-year-old patriarch of the church, in his Prague palace where he is allowed virtually no permanent staff and is obliged to scurry to answer the telephone himself. "People believe in God."

While clandestine church activities had existed for years, it was the proclamation in 1978 of a Polish pope, John Paul II, that galvanized his fellow Slavs in Czechoslovakia. And two years ago the pope emboldened the occasionally vacillating Cardinal Tomasek by ruling that priests could not take part in political organizations.

The papal fiat was aimed at a government-sponsored group of priests called Pacea in Terra, which had served as a fifth column within the Czechoslovak church. "Pastorates," as the priests are scornfully called, are known at times to collaborate as police informers.

When some priests in the group protested the ban, Cardinal Tomasek sent them a letter condemning

their "serious violation of church discipline."

The cardinal said that many chastened priests had recently deserted the organization, reducing them to 5 percent of the Slovak clergy and 7 percent in Bohemia and Moravia.

His stand has strengthened his popularity and tightened the links between the clandestine and official church.

"The young people love Tomasek enormously," said a woman who is a secret nun in one of several underground orders in Czechoslovakia. "Before he was not so strong but now, because he has become so old and has nothing to lose, he has become more courageous."

A visit to Czechoslovakia by Archbishop Luigi Poggi, the pope's principal envoy to the Communist countries, last month failed to establish friendly relations between Czechoslovakia and the Vatican. The Czechoslovaks are demanding that the Vatican retreat from the decree of 1982.

Severely cramped by the state, the official church now counts on the clandestine movement to fulfill tasks it cannot accomplish. The catechism is taught in homes because children who openly ask for religious instruction are often denied higher education.

As many as 500 priests who have been denied state licenses tend to small parishes in their homes. Others have been consecrated by a handful of underground bishops in Czechoslovakia or in Poland before the emergence of the Solidarity movement led to a virtual travel ban.

The turning to the church by young people is strongest in the big cities like Prague, where they are less conspicuous than in villages.

"The young people cannot put up with the constant pressure of the state ideology," said a prominent lay activist in the underground movement.

According to the cardinal, the 4,336 parishes in Czechoslovakia are served by only 3,175 priests, who must be approved by the government. The state permits just a trickle of entrants to the country's two Roman Catholic seminaries.

"We need more priests," said the cardinal. "We only want to be allowed to do what can be done in East Germany, Poland and Hungary. But this is not allowed."



HOLY WEEK PREPARATIONS — Filipinos getting ready for Holy Week, which starts Sunday, carry a figure known as the Black Nazarene past an anti-government banner in Manila. The banner reads, "National Coalition of Workers Against Poverty."

## U.S. Should Prepare to Recognize Afghan Regime in Exile, Study Says

By Bernard Gwertzman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A Senate staff study calls on the United States to declare itself ready to recognize an Afghan government-in-exile.

The report issued Sunday said this would be a way to put pressure on the Soviet Union to withdraw its 100,000 troops from Afghanistan and accept a non-Communist, neutral government.

However, the proposal included the condition that the Afghan insurgents overcome sharp differences and agree on a "unified and representative entity," something State Department officials say is not likely to happen soon.

The long report released by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee also calls on the United States to funnel military and economic assistance to the Afghan guerrillas through the Islamic Conference, the umbrella group for the world's Moslem nations.

It further recommends that the United States and its allies undertake an immediate program to offer sanctuary to Soviet soldiers held prisoner by the insurgents.

State Department officials, while praising the overall report, said they were skeptical about the specific recommendations. An expert on Afghan matters said it was "very premature" to talk about an Af-

ghan government-in-exile because of sharp disputes among the insurgent factions in Pakistan and within Afghanistan.

Moreover, officials said that the recommendations, which are contained in the draft of a nonbinding congressional resolution, might create unrealistic expectations among the guerrillas, cause additional tension between Pakistan and the Soviet Union, and not improve the chances for a solution to the Afghan problem.

The United States, beginning with the Carter administration, has provided the rebels with undisclosed amounts of military aid and about \$300 million in refugee relief. It has also helped provide funds for Radio Free Kabul, which went on the air in 1981.

The report was written by John B. Rithich, the committee's Soviet expert, who visited Pakistan in late January and early February. After the visit to Pakistan, Mr. Rithich said he spent a week in Afghanistan meeting with guerrilla leaders and interviewing Soviet prisoners.

The report said that "the Afghan war has reached a standoff."

"Paradoxically, the current impasse results from each side having successfully implemented its own strategy," it said. "The Soviet-backed regime of Babrak Karmal continues to maintain dominion over the major Afghan cities and logistical centers, enabling Moscow to pursue the gradual assimilation of Afghanistan into the Soviet empire."

"But the resistance, meanwhile, has gained and held control of some 80 to 90 percent of the coun-

try, while showing steady advances in organization and fighting ability."

The report proposed that all aid be funneled through the Islamic Conference so that the issue would not be cast in East-West terms. Such a move, the report said, would place the United States, "on at least one major issue, in full alliance with the Islamic world."

The report said the many different guerrilla organizations had coalesced into two broad alliances, one representing fundamentalists and the other, less traditional groups. "Several unification efforts have failed — usually foundering on objections from elements on the fundamentalist side," it said.

A congressional declaration of willingness to recognize a government-in-exile would create "a powerful stimulus to the unification process," the report said, and provide "an immediate boost in morale for the refugees and the resistance."

It would also underscore "the illegitimacy" of the Kabul government and demonstrate U.S. determination "not to concede Afghanistan to Soviet supremacy."

This, it said, would encourage the Kremlin to examine the possibility of allowing a non-Communist, neutral Afghanistan to exist. The report said an unknown number of Soviet prisoners and defectors — estimates range from 60 to 250 — were being held by insurgents.

The report said that unless sanctuary was found for the Soviet prisoners, "these men will probably be massacred."

## Police in N.Y. Allegedly Sold Information to Crime Family

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Allegations that five former New York City policemen sold confidential police information to the nation's largest, most powerful crime organization are being investigated by U.S. and city authorities, according to law enforcement officials.

One of the five was slain with a shotgun in 1980 in a case that was

never solved. The officials said Sunday that the four others left the police department four to six years ago and no present police personnel are targets of the inquiry.

The suspects, all former members of the automobile crime division of the police department's organized crime control bureau, were said to have sold sensitive information on auto-theft investigations while they were on the force to the Carlo Gambino organized-crime family.

One of the five also was said to be under investigation for possible involvement in a contract killing for Paul Castellano, 68, who has reportedly headed the 1,200 members of the Gambino organization since the death of his brother-in-law, Carlo Gambino, in 1976.

The inquiry was said to be an extension of a three-year federal-city investigation of an international auto theft ring and other criminal activities.

## Aquino Panel Views Tapes By TV Crews

Video Playback Appears To Contradict Military

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANILA — The commission investigating the killing of the opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino on Monday viewed videotapes taken by American and Japanese journalists that appeared to contradict military accounts of the assassination.

The tapes, made as Mr. Aquino arrived Aug. 21 at Manila airport after three years of self-exile in the United States, show the former senator being led out of a China Air Lines jet by three soldiers.

Raul Gonzales, president of the National Bar Association, said the tapes corroborated claims by eight civilian witnesses that Mr. Aquino was shot on the airline staircase. Several dozen foreign reporters accompanied Mr. Aquino on the flight.

Military investigators say the former senator was gunned down on the tarmac by Rolando Galman, who they said ran out from beneath the plane. Mr. Galman, whom the military identified as a Communist agent, was killed seconds later by soldiers. Opponents of Mr. Marcos have accused his government of complicity in the Aquino killing.

The videotapes, made by crews of the American Broadcasting Co. and Tokyo Broadcasting System, were played several times for the five-member commission.

An analysis of the television tapes was made by two American lawyers, Gerald Hill and Kathleen Thompson Hill, in a book called "Aquino Assassination." They say a shot was heard 11 seconds after the ABC camera lost sight of Mr. Aquino when he was led out of the plane.

Based on the Japanese tape, the first shot was heard 9.2 seconds after Mr. Aquino began going down the steps, the analysis indicated.

Commission members said it took them 13 to 15 seconds to descend the staircase.

Meanwhile, the special prosecutor, Andres Narvasa, recommended that proceedings for perjury be initiated against Sergeant Armando de la Cruz, who first told the board he was in a passageway when Mr. Aquino was shot. After being confronted with evidence, he admitted last week and again Monday that he was outdoors, a few feet from where Mr. Aquino was shot.

Mr. Narvasa said it had been shown "very clearly and very starkly" that Sergeant de la Cruz had lied. The sergeant would be the first witness to be charged with perjury, which carries a maximum penalty of 30 days in jail.

In another development, an opposition spokesman said Sunday that Aurora Pijuan-Manotoc, the former wife of President Ferdinand E. Marcos's son-in-law, will run in next month's legislative elections. Mr. Marcos's wife, Imelda, denounced the move.

Also Monday, in an interview published in Manila newspapers, Mrs. Marcos denounced leaders of the opposition United Nationalist Democratic Organization coalition for recruiting Mrs. Pijuan-Manotoc to run for the National Assembly seat from Manila's financial center in the May 14 election.

Mrs. Pijuan-Manotoc was divorced in 1981 from Tommy Manotoc, who later married the Marcoses' eldest daughter, Imee, herself a candidate in the parliamentary race from Mr. Marcos' home province, Ilocos Norte.

Imee Marcos was hospitalized last week with bleeding and a high fever after giving premature birth to a stillborn girl. Her mother noted that the opposition decision came while Imee Marcos was still in the hospital "trying to get over a painful and traumatic experience in the loss of a child."

"How low can they get?" Mrs. Marcos said. "The opposition is truly sick, cruel and mean." (UPL AP)

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## ARTS / LEISURE

## George Benson's Bit of History

By Michael Zwerin  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — George Benson's charcoal pinstripe suit fit like another layer of skin. Lounging in his penthouse suite overlooking Knightsbridge, he was at home with luxury. He would appear homeless without it. "I'm a part of history," he said, a dignified simple statement of fact.

Numbers make history in the music business. Benson's unique combination of voice and guitar has sold a total of 20 million albums since 1976, when the easy-listening "Breezin'" won three Grammy awards and went over the million mark. He claims: "It's the best-selling jazz album of all time."

"Say, Joseph," he called his valet, "did you put that champagne in the refrigerator?" He pressed his hands together in a prayer. "Can I have some, please?" Joseph was working his fourth tour as Benson's valet. "When are you coming to New Jersey?" Benson asked him, flashing a warm smile. His handsome face can almost be called "pretty," reminiscent of the young Billy Eckstine. He took the glass. "Then we can serve you for a change."

It was the afternoon before the fourth of five consecutive sold-out performances at the Wembley arena — 8,000 customers a night. The previous week he sold out 14,000 seats in the Bercy Omnisports arena in Paris. A long way to go for a black kid who served time in a reform school, followed by 10 years with organ trios "on the bar, above the bar and in back of the bar in every nook, cranny and dive in America," traveling in a VW minibus, the equipment stuffed in the back, driven by a driver who "once took us to Kentucky instead of Illinois because he couldn't read the road signs."

Benson knew he could do better than compete with bartenders for a living. Starmaker John Hammond confirmed it, signing him to a CBS contract. But he calls himself "a softie." He would not be able to pull off the following Miles Davis caper, when they made a record together in the 1960s: "Miles came,

stayed five minutes, played three or four notes and left. He didn't like what he heard coming back through the earphones. He did the same thing the next day."

"Miles is an independent person. He wasn't about to play some highly creative music in a situation that was not congenial. Whereas I might be motivated to stay and deal with that situation because I'm a family man, I need the money. I need to make records for my career — whatever. I've always been a softie."



Guitarist Benson: "I don't recall signing any vows."

Now 39, he could never say no when pressed to sing for church socials after winning an amateur contest back in Pittsburgh at the age of 8: "I didn't like it when I had to sing whether I felt like it or not. Once it became known I could do it, I was trapped in a corner. 'Oh, please sing!' 'Okay, I will.'"

He turned pro as a guitarist in his teens. The legendary Wes Montgomery became his close friend and mentor. Davis told him: "You're the baddest guitar player in the world. I knew he wasn't jiving me." Benson is still considered among the best, even by those who lament his singing, which producers did not take seriously at first: "We just threw a vocal together from time to time."

So he changed producers and began to launch hits like product lines. "Breezin'" was the "Thriller" of jazz. It became a classic," he said, with a touch of macho. "But these things do not happen by accident. Everything has to be in its proper place. With 'Give Me the Night,' produced by Quincy Jones in 1980, we went after three markets — jazz, R&B and pop — and got them all. That record won three Grammys. We didn't just throw together any old batch of tunes.

There's too much at stake now. 'All the elements have to be in place. I checked it out, more than 90 percent of the music played over white radio stations have electric guitars. They don't want acoustic pianos and stand-up basses. Black music can get played on white radio if you make something they want to hear. I figured, okay, I'll put some wah-wahs and delays on the guitar, mix it up higher, add some percussion in the background if that's all it takes. And the world is changed my whole concept. I just changed some details. People called me a 'traitor to jazz.' I don't recall signing any vows in church to be faithful to jazz."

Benson was baptized a Jehovah's Witness in 1979: "I didn't want to fall back into my crazy stuff. I had to clean up my act. I'm a family man. I live a clean life." He refuses to sing sexually suggestive material. (He broke with producer Quincy Jones over that refusal.) His manager Ken Fritz calls him "a multimillion dollar multinational corporation."

That night at Wembley, Benson sang his hits with joy and dignity. "The price you have to pay for having become a part of history is singing the same tunes every night. I get myself up for it by remembering I've got a dynasty going. I also like to make people happy. I'm an entertainer."

He is less physically imposing on stage than in person: you cannot appreciate the pretty face from a distance and he does not jump or clown around. But the largely white audience responded enthusiastically to the frequent funky guitar solos as well as the romantic vocals; and the 39 strings behind the 10-piece rock oriented band makes a classy impression. All the elements were in place.

On the way out, his Rolls stopped at the Wembley gate so Benson could sign autographs for a group of girls who had been waiting more than an hour in the cold. Gliding down the High Street, Joseph poured champagne. But then Ken Fritz said, gently: "George, I have bad news. Marvin Gaye was just shot dead." The loudest sound was the ticking of the clock.

## Vintage Chart/1970-1983

Wine	'83	'82	'81	'80	'79	'78	'77	'76	'75	'74	'73	'72	'71	'70
Bordeaux red	17A	10A	18A	18B	17A	18A	18C	18B	18A	18C	14D	12D	17B	18B
Burgundy red	16A	18A	18A	14B	15B	18C	14C	18C	11C	15C	14D	17C	18B	17C
Burgundy white	17A	17B	18B	18B	17C	14C	18C	12D	14D	13D	18C	17C	17D	17D
Pinot	18A	17B	18B	17B	18B	18B	18B	18B	18B	18B	18B	18B	18B	18B
Sauvignon	18A	17A	18A	17A	18B	17B	18B	17B	18B	17C	17C	13D	18C	18C
Rhone	18A	12B	18B	12B	18B	13C	12D	18C	18C	14D	17D	12D	18C	18D
Alsace	18A	18A	18B	18B	18B	18B	18B	18B	18B	18B	18B	18B	18B	18B
Germany	17A	18A	12A	14B	18A	14B	18B	14B	18B	18B	18B	14D	17C	18C
Austria	17A	18A	11A	18B	18B	18A	11C	11C	18C	18B	12C	10D	18B	17C
Chianti	18A	18A	14A	18B	18B	18B	18B	12C	18B	18B	18C	10D	18C	18B
Valpurga	17A	17A	10A	14B	12B	17B	10D	10C	19C	10C	14C	10D	17C	17C

(Valpurga includes: Pinot, Grunfeld, Sasse, Valpurga and Shuzen)  
Numbers — 0 (worst) to 20 (best)  
Letters — A: wine needs more bottle age; B: can be drunk now but probably would be better with more age; C: ready now; D: may still be good, but approach with caution

## Vintage Charts: An Aid, Not Dogma

By Frank J. Prial  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — If the mail and the telephone are any indication, it is time for another vintage chart. Almost everyone, it seems, loves vintage charts. It's not hard to understand why. To many people the subject of wine seems like an impenetrable thicket of names, a dizzying morass of obscure geography, specialized farming, chemistry, sensory perception, meteorology, and social and political history. It not only seems to be all these things; it is. The vintage chart is just a guide through the maze, not a complete one but a guide nonetheless.

The problem comes when people expect too much of the charts. They are to wine what trainer wheels are to bikes or water wings to swimming.

Actually, vintage charts are more important for party conversation than they are for buying wine. There is considerable cachet in being able to drone on learnedly about vintages. There is very little connection between wine and talking about it.

Take the 1975 vintage in Bordeaux, for example. It gets a well-deserved 19A on our chart. The 1975s were, and for the most part still are, classed with 1961 as one of the best Bordeaux vintages of this century.

But does that accolade include all 1975 Bordeaux? It cannot and does not. There are lots of small properties in the Bordeaux region that make bad wine, or at least mediocre wine, in even the best of years. There are huge parts of the Bordeaux region that regularly produce pleasant, inconsequential wines that are good to drink a year or two after bottling.

How can any chart build in these exceptions? Our rating applies to the very best wines, the famous first growths such as Chateau Latour and Margaux, and to most of the wines mentioned in the 1855 classification.

But even in that group there will be exceptions, wines that deserve to be drunk now, and not a decade hence, like the first growths, and probably a few that don't deserve to be drunk at all.

A conscientious consumer who leans too heavily on the chart is going to deprive himself of a lot of good drinking. Staying with red Bordeaux, the chart advises holding 1978, 1979, 1981, 1982 and 1983 and says that 1980 would be better with more age.

Sound advice — if I do say so myself — but, again, incomplete. The top 1980s could use a bit more age, true, but there are dozens and dozens of lesser-known or unknown wines that are ready for drinking now.

The Rhone ratings are perfectly valid for the famous wines such as Hermitage and Cote Rotie, but not for the Cotes du Rhone, which will hold for a while but really should be drunk in the year they are made or the year following.

You will notice Beaujolais is not even included. Does that mean it's not to be drunk? No. It means that there is no convenient way to display the numbers. There was great Beaujolais in 1976 but there is none of it around now and it would not be worth drinking if there was. Except, of course, for some of the best of the Moulin-à-Vents which, if properly stored, will last for a decade or more.

The chart gives ratings for four of the more important wine regions of Italy. In principal it is accurate, but hardly all-inclusive. There probably are more microclimates in the Piedmont and in Tuscany than in the north coast counties of California.

And, of course, the chart ignores both the lesser, more popular wines, such as those of the Mezzogiorno and Sicily, and the newer, sophisticated wines of the north such as Tignanello and Sassicaia, a Tuscan cabernet that actually does better in poor vintage years. Put that on a vintage chart.

The 1983 ratings are a bit of a bravado. They could and in some cases probably should change over the next year or two. Bordeaux red may well go to 18 and there are experts who were consulted in compiling this list who argued for 19. Burgundy red could go up one point as well — or else 1982 could go down. A number of experts said the 1983 red Burgundies were definitely better than the 1982s. Similarly, there were votes for higher marks for the German wines, which in some areas are said to be the best since 1976.

Alsation wines, though French, tend to be more like the German wines in terms of vintage quality. Thus it follows that 1983 was a good year in Alsace, perhaps even better than in Germany.

Loire wines were eliminated for the sake of simplicity. They are wines that should be drunk young, for the most part, like Beaujolais and Cotes-du-Rhone, and need no help from any chart.

There are no American wines here. The American wine scene is so vast and so complicated that it deserves special, separate treatment. Some California charts have been attempted but none have proved as accurate as the European charts. It can be said that 1983 was not as good as several previous years, at least not in the premium wine areas, the Sonoma and Napa Valleys.

The message should be clear by now. A vintage chart is not a substitute for one's own judgment, it is not supposed to kill off initiative and the sense of adventure that comes from trying unknown or untested wines.

There is nothing more satisfying than discovering a wine that has been downgraded on wine charts or singled out for opprobrium by a commentator or a tasting group.

## A Hat to Top Them All: The \$6,000 Panama

By Garry Abrams  
Los Angeles Times Service

SANTA FE, New Mexico — S Milton R. Johnson knows perfection when he sees it. To him, the ideal object is an artfully, lovingly crafted Panama hat, preferably perched on the pate of a perceptive hat fancier.

"A fine Panama hat takes three months to a year to weave," says Johnson, a native of Texas who now hangs his hat in Santa Fe, where he turns out custom Panamas for the very particular.

"A really fine Panama from Ecuador — the only source of true Panamas — can only be worked on between the hours of midnight and 3 or 4 A.M. because the straw, fibers of the *paja de toquilla* plant, is sensitive to atmospheric conditions at the Equator." Panama hats get their name from Panama City, which was the primary trading center for the hats in the early days of this century, Johnson says.

The primest Panamas are produced in Montecristi, Ecuador. "There are only six people down there who can turn out really fine Panamas, and I don't think one of them is under 60 years old," Johnson says. "And there's only four I trust for the extremely fine hats worth \$6,000 or more."

A hat of straw worth \$6,000? Decent Panamas always have been expensive, Johnson says. "On July 5, 1930, in New York a store put six fine hats on sale for \$1,000 each. Those were Depression dollars. And they all sold that day."

The labor, the limited number of craftsmen and the remoteness of their workshops contribute to the prices. "You need a burro, a four-wheel-drive vehicle or a helicopter to get back to see those guys," says Johnson.

The Montecristi Custom Hat works, which Johnson founded about 10 years ago, now has a volume of about \$300,000, and its hats grace the heads of, among others, Ben Cross, Amy Irving, Steven Spielberg, Michael Douglas and Jessica Lange, he says.

Johnson, who traded in South American textiles, precious stones and pre-Columbian artifacts says that "the elite of the elite" because that type of customer is willing to wait up to three years for an especially fine hat. Prices start at around \$100. A \$6,000 Panama does not look that much different, except to the eyes of an expert or someone who appreciates "beauty and rarity." "We have better hats than the \$6,000 ones, but they're not for sale."

Panama hats costing up to \$2,000 are graded mainly on the tightness of their weave. Hats priced \$2,000 and up also are judged on how close the hat body is to being a perfect circle, the parallel structure of the weave and the purity and color of the straw. The straw should be all the same color and have no bruises (black spots). A top-quality Panama will be indistinguishable from a felt hat at a distance of a few feet, he adds.

During the four five trips he makes to Ecuador each year, Johnson selects hat bodies, which will be blocked and creased into various styles by him and his employees.

"In my store, I do most of the creasing," he says. "In all modesty, I am the best there is at it."

Johnson cautions that Panama hats require care and can easily fall victim of abuse. He recommends a yearly reconditioning, which includes bleaching, reblocking, trimming and re-creasing. "The vital life element of that straw is something we try to preserve. A well-cared-for Panama hat can last a lifetime."

But don't look for any guarantees after taking delivery of a hat. "We've had people bring them back (full of holes) after a week. So we guarantee our hats for 50,000 miles or the edge of the front porch, whichever comes first."

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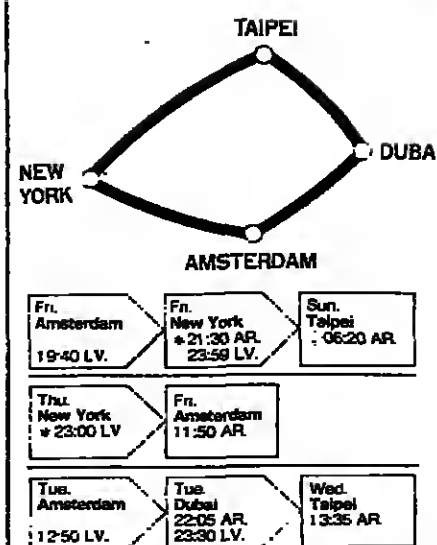
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## No Chemical Weapons

President Reagan's decision to seek a worldwide ban on chemical weapons is a welcome step, especially in light of Iraq's treacherous use of mustard gas, and probably of nerve gas as well, against Iran. But without further efforts the initiative is unlikely to succeed or to improve the Reagan administration's undistinguished record on arms control.

Iraq used chemical weapons even though it signed the Geneva protocol that forbids their use. A stronger treaty, banning even the possession of the odious weapons, would be a desirable way of discouraging other countries from following Iraq's perfidious example. But few nations are likely to sign on unless America and the Soviet Union lead the way.

Extensive talks have been held with the Soviet Union in private and in a multi-nation forum at Geneva. For 10 years the sticking point has been verification. Until recently the Soviet Union refused any kind of inspection, suggesting that everyone should declare what chemical weapons they have, destroy them and let satellites confirm that a bonfire has taken place. The United States and others insist that on-site inspection is essential.

Meanwhile the White House has vigorously pressed a new chemical weapons program on a reluctant Congress, saying it is needed as a bargaining chip. But Congress has consistently refused to let "binary" weapons be produced. The Soviet position is a prime obstacle to

progress, but the Reagan administration has encouraged Soviet intransigence. Private talks with the Russians were broken off in order to persuade them to negotiate more assiduously in the public forum. That tactic was perhaps successful, but the administration has refused to resume the talks. Also unconstructive was a drumbeat of allegations, some flimsily documented, that the Soviet Union has violated treaties by providing toxin weapons — "yellow rain" — for use in Southeast Asia.

Nonetheless some progress has been made. A year ago the Reagan administration spelled out in the public forum at Geneva the inspection it considers necessary. Last January the Soviet Union agreed for the first time to the principle of letting inspectors verify the destruction of chemical stockpiles, although not of the factories used to make them.

Resuming the private talks would be one way of pursuing this interesting though insufficient Soviet shift. Abandoning the ill-conceived binary weapons program would carry no military risk and would underscore American revulsion for chemical weapons. These can have dramatic effects in conflicts where the victim is ill-prepared, but they are of little military importance between superpowers. If the United States and the Soviet Union cannot reach agreement on this issue, the prospects for more serious accords are indeed dismal.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Public Fear of Inflation

To begin with the silver lining, the rise in the discount rate may serve to focus political attention as other rate increases do not. The Federal Reserve Board raised the discount rate the day after the banks raised their prime rate. The banks raised the prime, their key lending rate, because the rates at which they borrow have been rising. There will now be much hostile innuendo from the Reagan administration suggesting that the Fed is deliberately making things difficult in an election year. But the discount rate is only following a trend that started in other places, for other reasons.

The White House thought that it could get through the year with nothing but the most minor gestures toward reducing the budget deficit. That may still be true, but the prospect is no longer so promising as it seemed.

The immediate reason for the recent rise in rates is a surge of borrowing. The high level of federal borrowing was predictable, but the great wave of private borrowing is a surprise. Henry Kaufman, the economist and seer for Salomon Brothers, observes that although the economy is only a little more than a year into its recovery from the recession, "short-term private credit demands are approaching the magnitude of end-of-expansion booms."

Some of this borrowing was related to the succession of corporate mergers in recent weeks, but there is more to it than that. Con-

sumer borrowing and sales of things that people buy on credit are reaching very high volumes. The automobile industry has just reported the best March sales in five years.

A lot of Americans evidently think that inflation is on the rise. That, unfortunately, may be the authoritative answer to a question that has sharply divided practitioners of economic policy in the past few years.

One school has considered the inflation of the 1970s to be like a fever that could be broken once and for all by a return to relative price stability like that of the past year. The Reagan administration, at least most of it, held that opinion. But the present performance strongly suggests that people see inflation as cyclical, following bursts of rapid business expansion like the present one. The dangerous thing about this view is that people then try to protect themselves from the inflation by tactics, such as heavy borrowing, that make the inflation worse.

The only plausible remedy is a tax increase on a substantial scale. But that, as you hardly need to be told, is not very likely this year. In the interim, the White House is leaving the struggle against inflation entirely to the Federal Reserve Board. It is the fear of rising inflation that the administration needs to address. The rising rates are only a symptom of it.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Opinion

### The Poor Man's Atom Bomb?

Are we going to have to regard poison gas as the poor man's atom bomb? It is undoubtedly cheaper to produce than a nuclear weapon and its raw materials are far harder to control, because many of them are used in pesticide production. But before the Third World countries set about equipping themselves with chemical weapons and the means of protection against them, there may still be just enough time to institute an international ban. However, much will depend on the extent to which it is possible to obtain international agreement to policing such a ban.

— Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Both the Soviet Union, despite its chemical warfare superiority (achieved mainly through investment in protective clothing rather than more deadly weapons), and the United States have a profound mutual self-interest in reaching an agreement. The Russians may not be prepared to go the whole way on verification, but it is implausible to suggest that any such arrangement would ever be entirely tamper-proof. Their less-than-entire response to Mr. Reagan should not conceal the fact that for once they probably are prepared to cut a deal.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

### Protectionism in Japan

It is peculiar, as a diplomat once exclaimed to one of our reporters, to note that every country — but every country — is against trade protectionism, and yet the practice still outlives. The finger is pointed at the United States (especially in an election year) and at some European countries by developing coun-

tries and by Japan. And yet some of the wagers of fingers are among the worst offenders. Take Japan, for instance. The restrictions that protect the Japanese home market from foreign competition are something of a legend. Such has been Japanese skill that imports of manufactured goods, as a proportion of GNP, have stood at 2.5 percent for the last 25 years. That would be considered extraordinary in any other industrialized nation. But, for the second largest economy in the free world, it could become a formula for a trade war.

Why does Japan need to protect the few beef producers? What possible economic reasons could it have for monopolizing the cigarette and tobacco trade? Who gains by imposing quotas on citrus fruits? If a trade war does come, it is not just Japan which will suffer.

— The Singapore Monitor.

### Beyond the Sikh Issue

Why has the Sikh issue festered and grown these past five years? In good part, it must be said, because central Congress government could never easily stomach strong regional government — especially if it was not Congress-dominated. The purpose of central leadership can only be to maintain a balance within which real federal differences are arbitrated honorably and openly while Delhi provides the focus for a genuine sense of Indian nationhood. But once nationhood becomes synonymous with Congress and with the person of the prime minister, then the federal balance is subverted. As she reviews her options this week, Mrs. Gandhi would be well advised to remember that India does not belong uniquely either to her party or to her son.

— The Guardian (London).

## FROM OUR APRIL 10 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1909: Powers Annual Treaty Clause

LENNA — The Ambassadors of the Great powers have banded in Notes to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs giving acceptance to the instrument of the clause of the Berlin Treaty at regulated the status of Bosnia and Herzegovina. These provinces, in view of the misgovernment of the Turkish Empire, were handed over to Austria-Hungary to be administered until, in the opinion of Europe, they could be turned to the Sultan. The declaration by Austria-Hungary of its intention to annex the provinces was a breach of the treaty, and Austria-Hungary proved her sense of this by paying the sum of £72,500,000 to Turkey as compensation, and by beginning negotiations with the Powers to obtain their consent.

### 1934: Turin Shroud Held Authentic

LONDON — The belief that in the Shroud of Turin, in the possession of the King of Italy, there is a photograph of Christ is reported to be further substantiated with the publishing of "The Holy Shroud of Turin," by Monsignor A.S. Barnes, who asserts that the relic is the linen cloth in which the body of Christ was wrapped after being taken from the cross, and that the impression of a face on it is none other than a photograph of the Saviour. The impression on the shroud was photographed in 1898 and French scientists declared that the ammonia from the body, combined with the aloes with which it was anointed, possibly could have made the chemical substance of a photographic plate which registered the likeness.

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## Chemical Weapons: Are They Needed?

By Lee Dembart

LOS ANGELES — Efforts to get rid of chemical weapons began after World War I. In 1925 a Geneva protocol banned the use, but not the possession, of chemical weapons. Many nations signed it, including the United States in 1975.

But from time to time there have been reports of chemical weapons being used — by Italy in Ethiopia, by Egypt in Yemen, by the Soviet Union in Afghanistan and South-East Asia and now by Iraq in Iran. The amount of evidence supporting these charges varies considerably, but Iraq's use of mustard gas against Iran seems well documented.

Chemical weapons were not used in World War II, although all sides had them. Everyone agrees that the reason was deterrence. Not even the Nazis wanted to expose their soldiers or their cities to gas retaliation.

In addition, generals on all sides concluded that chemical weapons were a nuisance whose military value was limited. "They decided that it was more trouble than it was worth," John Keegan, the British military historian, said recently.

Much of the doctrine of chemical warfare bears a striking parallel to the theory of nuclear warfare, and so does much of the debate.

The Reagan administration says it needs to update and modernize America's supply of chemical weapons as a continuing deterrent and as a bargaining chip with the Soviets. "We need to possess chemical weapons for deterrence until we can effectively ban them with a treaty,"

Ted Gold, deputy assistant to the secretary of defense for chemical matters, said in a recent interview.

But just as with nuclear weapons, there is an argument over whether a country is safer if it has lots of chemical weapons to deter an attack or if it has no chemical weapons so as not to provoke one.

There is also argument over effective chemical agents are. "Unlike almost any other modern weapon, you can defend soldiers against chemicals with a gas mask, and, if necessary, with protective clothing,"

said Matthew Meselson, professor of biochemistry at Harvard.

Robert J. Rutman, professor of molecular biology at the University of Pennsylvania and chairman of the Scientists' Committee on Chemical and Biological Warfare, agreed: "With modern equipment — with protective devices on vehicles, with modern lightweight protective clothing and with a handy supply of antidotes, the lethality disappears."

Mr. Gold argues that one-sided use of chemical weapons could be decisive even against well-protected defenders. The protective equipment is a serious hindrance to soldiers that degrades an army's ability to fight. "There are severe limitations on mobility, dexterity, vision, communication, even simple things like the ability to eat and perform bodily functions," he said. "It's enormously encumbering."

In any case, protection cannot be given to civilians. However well protected an army may be, it is unlikely that gas masks and protective clothing could be produced and distributed to millions of civilians and that they could be trained in how to use them and ordered to put them on quickly in the event of attack.

"If there were a chemical war in Europe, it would kill maybe 1 percent as many soldiers as high explosives would, but it would kill millions of European civilians," Professor Meselson said. "If they were smart enough to stay home, civilian casualties in a conventional war in Europe would be far less than military. But chemicals would change that whole equation."

American policy is to have no first use of chemical weapons and to use them only against military targets in retaliation for a chemical attack on troops of the United States or its allies.

President Nixon in 1969 ordered the destruction of all American biological weapons (those that cause disease) and the dismantling of the means of producing them. He or-

dered a halt to the further production of chemical weapons but left stockpiles intact. President Reagan now wants to resume production.

The Reagan administration argues that the Soviets have continued to make chemical weapons and that the balance that existed in 1969 is now tilted heavily in their favor.

"The weapons that we have today provided an effective deterrent in the '60s," Mr. Gold said. "But today, largely because of obsolescence of the means of delivery, they are no longer effective. We are committed

to ensuring that the Soviets do not have this tremendous and perhaps decisive advantage that we've allowed them to develop."

"History tells us that when there's a threat of retaliation, nobody wants to get involved with this horrible stuff, and that is a very effective deterrent. But when there's no threat of retaliation, then people in desperate straits or who see an advantage are willing to use it. We have a case in point with the Iraqis."

But Professor Rutman, among others, said he thought it was "de-

ceitful" for the United States government to be pushing hard for a major program of rearmament in chemical warfare while at the same time it was condemning Iraq.

Mr. Gold said he saw no inconsistency. "I have no sympathy for a position that equates the use of these things with gearing up to produce them as a deterrent," he said.

Professor Rutman snapped: "The justification is that we're doing this as a deterrent. We'll never use them as a first use. Will we or won't we?"

The writer reports on science for the Los Angeles Times.

## Is the Genie Now Out of The Bottle?

By Max McCarthy

WASHINGTON — The one arms control agreement that has worked effectively for almost six decades is being dealt an irreparable blow in the Iran-Iraq war. In blatant violation of obligations it assumed in 1925 when it ratified the Geneva Protocol of 1925, Iraq is using mustard and nerve gases against Iranian "human wave" invaders.

Poison gas and germ warfare are both prohibited under the protocol. The Geneva Protocol, a germ warfare could of course lead to a nightmare of uncontrolled epidemics.

Moreover, chemical warfare is made to order for terrorists. Huge numbers of lethal doses of nerve gas can be transported in small canisters. It would be almost impossible to check the spread of such weapons of mass destruction to other nations.

The news from the Iran-Iraq front recalls World War I horrors. Some 125,000 tons of toxic chemicals, including mustard, chlorine and phosgene, caused 100,000 deaths and more than a million casualties, including civilians. When gassed veterans returned to America coughing and gasping for breath, relatives and friends were outraged and sparked the ensuing worldwide drive to eliminate the use of poison gas.

Early in World War II, Germany, Britain and France pledged to abide



by the protocol. When Western intelligence agencies reported that Germany was reconstituting its pledge, Franklin D. Roosevelt emphatically declared: "Use of such weapons has been outlawed by the general opinion of civilized mankind. This country has not used them as a means of flushing the Japanese from the caves and holes of the Pacific." He added, "But the memories of World War I inhibited the contestants of World War II."

The "no first use" policy on chemical weapons continued to be a generally accepted standard for the world until Iraq began using them. State Department sources say

that the Reagan administration has held conversations at a high level since late 1983 in a fruitless effort to dissuade Iraq from using chemical weapons. They concede that the issue is difficult for them, for the administration has sought to shore up Iraq against the possibility that Iran might win the war. An Iranian victory would have far-reaching implications in the Gulf region.

But there is a larger issue. An official warned the other day that if chemical war develops, then "the genie is out of the bottle... arms control is down the drain."

The Reagan administration should roundly denounce Iraq for this violation of its obligations and should use every legal means at its disposal to put a halt to it.

The writer, a former Democratic Congressman and now a Washington-based journalist, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## Israel: Unsurprised and Determined

By Joseph T. Rom

TEL AVIV — Iraq's use of chemical weapons was reported as a Middle East "first," said Israeli news writer, Nasser, used weapons, caused 100,000 deaths and more than a million casualties, including civilians. When gassed veterans returned to America coughing and gasping for breath, relatives and friends were outraged and sparked the ensuing worldwide drive to eliminate the use of poison gas.

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by the protocol. When Western intelligence agencies reported that Germany was reconstituting its pledge, Franklin D. Roosevelt emphatically declared: "Use of such weapons has been outlawed by the general opinion of civilized mankind. This country has not used them as a means of flushing the Japanese from the caves and holes of the Pacific." He added, "But the memories of World War I inhibited the contestants of World War II."

The "no first use" policy on chemical weapons continued to be a generally accepted standard for the world until Iraq began using them. State Department sources say

this international covenant. More ominously, various intelligence agencies insist that Iraq cannot manufacture all the chemicals in question by itself, and that another power must be involved.

Yet there is no world uproar, no emergency meeting of the Security Council, no arms embargo or economic sanctions or withdrawal of ambassadors. Nor is the indifference restricted to governments. Peace movements, churches, advocates of disarmament, political candidates — all are nearly silent.

But the ramifications of allowing the use of nonconventional weapons to become an unchallenged precedent go far beyond the Middle East and its indiscriminate slaughters. They undermine the fragile ability to maintain a semblance of law in international relations. Nor should one dismiss the possibility that chemical and biological agents could spread uncontrollably. If they get out of hand they can create havoc as catastrophic as radioactivity.

In Israel there will now be overwhelming resistance to considering treaties as panaceas — as anything better, say, than a Beirut cease-fire. Second is the realization that non-conventional warfare may become an immediate possibility, and that

Israel will have to prepare for it. The same Arab nations that signed the Geneva protocol are signatories to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. It would be foolhardy to expect them to observe the latter any more than they do the former.

The writer, a Likud member of the foreign affairs and defense committee of the Knesset, contributed this comment to The Washington Post.



Iraq's Saddam Hussein, by Lurie.

## Here Was a Worthy Appeal, but Odd

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's appeal to the Democrats for unity in the conduct of American foreign policy is a remarkable and revealing document. This was the theme Friday of his latest foreign policy address.

It has been clear since the tragedy of Woodrow Wilson in 1919 that if the president and Congress disagreed at home about the struggles of the world, they would not serve the interests of the Republic abroad.

Maybe this crossed Mr. Reagan's mind, but his timing was very odd. It is hard, in the middle of a presidential election campaign when the record of his foreign policy is a major issue, to expect his opponents, who were not invited for the talkoffs, to share responsibility for the crash landings.

But even if the president is a little late, his principle is sound: The imperative need for a restoration of civility, if not unity, on the tangles of foreign policy still stands.

Fortunately we have some historical reminders. At the end of World War I, personal and partisan differences destroyed American participation in the League of Nations, which was then the main hope of establishing some kind of order in the world. It is interesting to compare Franklin Roosevelt's efforts at nonpartisan politics in the presidential election of 1944 with Ronald Reagan's now.

Nobody ever accused FDR of being indifferent to his personal or party interests. He was frail in health then and probably should not have run for a fourth term. But he had a sense of history, and long before the election of 1944, while the war was still going on, he was determined to avoid the political arguments that engulfed Wilson and led to the failure of the League of Nations.

Reagan arranged a truce with his opponent for the presidency, Tom Dewey of New York, so that the formation of a new organization of united nations would not become an issue in the election.

Roosevelt went outside the political parties and created a nonpartisan commission long before the election to study the problem and to get non-governmental organizations — the universities, the churches, labor unions, women's and conservative service groups — to support his notion that a postwar organization for peace was too important to be left mainly to the political parties.

The situation today, of course, is quite different. The American people were at war then and thinking mainly about saving their lives and the lives of their children, rather than, as now, about their "enemies."

But in some ways, the need for cooperation between the political parties is even greater today than it was then. The control of nuclear weapons today is more urgent than the creation of a peace organization was 40 years ago. We have wars in the Middle East and Central America, trade wars, threats of a new arms race in outer space, food surpluses in a hungry world, while the politicians argue over who has the best and the best of Mr. Reagan and Gary Hart.

In his call for unity and sanity, Mr. Reagan made some fair and telling points. "The Congress," he said, "has not yet developed capacities for coherent responsible action needed to carry out the new foreign policy powers it has taken for itself." This is absolutely true. But Mr. Reagan requests from Congress a sense of order

that he has not been able to impose on his own administration.

For more than three years he has been blaming the press for inaccurate reporting of differences within his administration on the conduct of foreign policy. In a way he may be right. The press has been ill-informed.

It was not until former Secretary of State Alexander Haig published his memoirs about the confusion and personal feuds between Mr. Reagan's cabinet and his White House staff, and about the president's lack of knowledge about what was going on — that the press realized that it had not overestimated the dangerous disarray in the conduct of foreign policy within the Reagan administration, but had underestimated it.

Even this latest major Reagan foreign policy speech, oddly and suddenly presented on a Friday morning, was a muddle of contradictions. It was an eloquent and imploring plea to the Democrats for cooperation, and at the same time a vicious attack on them for not backing him in Lebanon and in Central America — even blaming them for his failures.

The intriguing thing is that Mr. Reagan seems to believe every word of his appeal for cooperation with the Democrats, the allies and even the Russians. He also thinks it's OK to blame the Democrats for the tragedy in Lebanon, and he stands by his condemnation of the Russians and the Democrats for all his difficulties, while proclaiming his successes.

All this with a wave and a smile, and apparently with the approval of the American people. But at least he is now talking about a nonpartisan American foreign policy. It's a puzzle, almost enough to make you believe in his faith in prayer.

The New York Times.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### A Death's Head Project

In response to "Like School Chums, Nazi Veterans Gather" (April 2):

I agree, especially in 1984, that history good and bad should be retained. But if survivors of the "Death's Head" SS division are sincere in their declared patriotism, perhaps they should consider beginning with Oberaula — maintaining the Jewish cemetery and bettering financially and in work and deed that corner of Germany, as a penance.

JANET WETZEL

Brussels.

### Shouldn't We Be Told?

Philip Taubman, in the report "Reagan Critics Paid Salvador Official" (March 22), stated that "the largest single donation, \$35,000, was provided by a U.S. businessman involved in the Democratic Party and the American Civil Liberties Union. He asked to remain anonymous for fear of reprisals." It appears his request was granted. Such delicacy!

Shouldn't we be told?

JOHN EVANS

Geneva.

### 'Guerrillas' in Colombia

An agency dispatch in your March 30 issue, "Colombia Reports Pact With Rebels," states that Belisario Betancur is the first Colombian president to seek a peaceful solution to an armed insurrection that began in 1949. The implication is that presidents before Mr. Betancur waged war against leftist guerrillas seeking political reform. This is nonsense.

Every Colombian president since 1949 has tried to find a peaceful solution in dealing with political guerrillas, sometimes with relative success.

## Watching Chemicals Proliferate

By Enrico Jaccchia

ROME — The day after a heavy attack with nerve gases could be worse than the day after a nuclear attack. Yet we learn that sales of equipment essential for the production of nerve gases in Iraq have taken place for at least two years.

The international community is facing the same difficulties that surfaced in the nuclear field and led to the signature of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty — how to draw a line between the peaceful and military uses of such materials.

The famous and still unsolved diversion in 1968 of 200 tons of uranium — the so-called Plumbat affair — presents a striking analogy with what is now happening with pesticides and nerve gases.

A West German company is reported to have sold a pesticide plant to Baghdad — or, according to the firm's manager, merely a research lab. Other shipments of chemicals, which could be used to manufacture nerve gases, reached Iraq from the United States before Washington imposed restrictions on them late last month. Obviously, all the required export licenses were obtained from the West German and U.S. governments before shipment. And why not? The Iraqis need pesticides.

In the spring of 1968, 200 tons of uranium oxide were bought by a West German company from a Belgian firm. The load, mysteriously labeled "Plumbat," was transported to Antwerp and put on a Liberian freighter sailing for Genoa. The organizers of the operation had obtained all the required licenses for transport, export and import from authorities in Belgium, the Federal Republic and Italy. The ship left Antwerp and vanished — with uranium that, appropriately processed, could produce several atom bombs.

New and much more stringent rules and procedures were adopted after this affair by the European Community, so that it would be, if not impossible, at least illegal to repeat such an operation today.

Here, precisely, the analogy ends. No current international regulation prevents a firm from selling organoph



led?  
Watch  
Chemical  
Proliferation

ITT ANNOUNCES THE END OF  
THE GARBLED TELETYPE

Short-wave, high frequency radio is often the best, sometimes the only way for distant places to maintain communication with each other. Embassies, for example, find it a very efficient way to exchange information by telex. Properly coded, moreover, it is also much more secure than any telephonic link.

But atmospheric interference can cause occasional distortion and even total breakdown.

Now a completely new short-wave radio system which solves this problem

has been developed by ITT in Sweden. It can handle telex transmissions and voice communications.

The secret lies in the ITT computer linked to the radio. First, it predicts the best frequency for both caller and receiver, using stored information about propagation conditions and time of day. Then, if any interference does subsequently occur, it will automatically relocate to the best available frequency. This can currently take a conventional radio operator anything up to an hour

or more. The computer, on a bad day, might take a whole second.

And, because the computer ensures that the message at the receiving end is identical, letter for letter, with that sent out, garbled telexes, an occasional problem when transmitted by radio, will become a thing of the past.

Which, given the potentially critical nature of many such messages, is just as well.

The best ideas are  
the ideas that help people.

**ITT**

European Headquarters, Avenue Louise 480, 1050 Brussels, Belgium.



NYSE Most Actives				
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.50	125.00
AT&T	987,654	45.20	44.80	45.00
GE	876,543	32.10	31.90	32.00
Westinghouse	765,432	28.50	28.20	28.40
Boeing	654,321	55.00	54.50	54.80
General Electric	543,210	30.00	29.80	30.00
Johnson & Johnson	432,109	40.00	39.50	39.80
Merck	321,098	35.00	34.80	35.00
Amgen	210,987	25.00	24.80	25.00
Novartis	109,876	20.00	19.80	20.00

Dow Jones Averages				
Index	High	Low	Open	Close
Industrial	2,845.12	2,840.50	2,842.00	2,841.00
Transportation	1,234.56	1,230.00	1,232.00	1,231.00
Utilities	987.65	985.00	986.00	985.50
Commodities	543.21	540.00	542.00	541.00
Finance	321.09	319.00	320.00	319.50

NYSE Index				
Index	High	Low	Open	Close
NYSE Composite	2,845.12	2,840.50	2,842.00	2,841.00
NYSE-100	1,234.56	1,230.00	1,232.00	1,231.00
NYSE-200	987.65	985.00	986.00	985.50
NYSE-300	543.21	540.00	542.00	541.00
NYSE-400	321.09	319.00	320.00	319.50

Monday's NYSE Closing				
Index	High	Low	Open	Close
NYSE Composite	2,845.12	2,840.50	2,842.00	2,841.00
NYSE-100	1,234.56	1,230.00	1,232.00	1,231.00
NYSE-200	987.65	985.00	986.00	985.50
NYSE-300	543.21	540.00	542.00	541.00
NYSE-400	321.09	319.00	320.00	319.50

AMEX Diaries				
Index	High	Low	Open	Close
AMEX Composite	1,234.56	1,230.00	1,232.00	1,231.00
AMEX-100	987.65	985.00	986.00	985.50
AMEX-200	543.21	540.00	542.00	541.00
AMEX-300	321.09	319.00	320.00	319.50
AMEX-400	109.87	108.00	109.00	108.50

NASDAQ Index				
Index	High	Low	Open	Close
NASDAQ Composite	2,845.12	2,840.50	2,842.00	2,841.00
NASDAQ-100	1,234.56	1,230.00	1,232.00	1,231.00
NASDAQ-200	987.65	985.00	986.00	985.50
NASDAQ-300	543.21	540.00	542.00	541.00
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AMEX 500	654,321	55.00	54.50	54.80
AMEX 600	543,210	30.00	29.80	30.00
AMEX 700	432,109	40.00	39.50	39.80
AMEX 800	321,098	35.00	34.80	35.00
AMEX 900	210,987	25.00	24.80	25.00
AMEX 1000	109,876	20.00	19.80	20.00

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## Prices Closed Mixed on NYSE

**NEW YORK** — Prices were mixed at the close of the New York Stock Exchange Monday in slow trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up 2 points at the outset and down 5 at midsession, closed up 1.68 to 1,333.90. The Dow lost 32.67 overall last week, the worst setback since it fell 36.33 in the period ended Feb. 10.

The Dow transportation average was up 0.72 to 484.87 but the Dow utilities average was down 0.14 to 125.28.

Declines led advances by an 8-6 margin among the 1,972 issues traded.

Big Board volume was about 71.3 million shares, down from the 86.6 million traded Friday.

Prices were lower in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Analysts said the market was due for a rally because it had become oversold during the past couple of weeks but big investors were reluctant to commit themselves.

"There is little institutional interest in buying or selling right now," said Jack Conlon of E.F. Hutton. "What activity there is is slanted to the sell side. But again, it is not very heavy."

Salomon Brothers' chief economist, Henry Kaufman, who is widely followed on Wall Street, predicted that the prime lending rate, which has risen a point to 12 percent over the past three weeks, would climb to 13 percent by year end.

The Federal Reserve's decision late Friday to raise the discount rate that it charges member banks for loans a half point to 9 percent generally had been anticipated.

But traders were disturbed by speculation

that the board would boost the rate another half point soon. Also, federal funds rates, which banks charge one another for overnight loans, rose to 10 1/4 percent from 10 percent late Friday.

The White House said it hoped that the Fed's action would not lead to another increase in the prime rate.

The rate increases have been forced by an increase in the cost of money for banks. Some of the cash needed recently for the largest mergers in U.S. history accounted for some of the loan demands that has soared.

But the federal budget deficit and the strong economy are major reasons for the sudden flurry of activity in the interest-rate sector.

Carter Hawley Hale, which charged that Limited Inc. does not have the resources to carry out a \$1.1-billion takeover bid, was active and higher at one time. Limited, which denied the charge, was active.

Helene Curtis moved higher after the company reported first-quarter earnings of \$1.44 a share, up from 93 cents a share a year earlier.

Digital Equipment and Polaroid were soft. The companies entered a joint marketing agreement for DEC's Rainbow-100 personal computer and Polaroid's Palette computer-image recorder.

U.S. Industries, subject of two takeover proposals, won support. U.S. Industries backs an offer from the investment banking firm of Kelo & Co.

Chicago Milwaukee was higher at the outset. Soo Line Railroad and Chicago & North Western Transportation have raised their bids for Chicago Milwaukee's Milwaukee Road unit, which is in bankruptcy proceedings.

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## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Metallgesellschaft Posts Profit for Fiscal Year

**Reuters** — Metallgesellschaft AG's domestic group reported a profit of 1.6 billion DM for the year ending 1983, and earnings doubled the first six months of the year, a board member Monday.

Metallgesellschaft's domestic profit rose 100 percent in the first six months of the year, a board member Monday.

Gustaf Rajen, chairman of management board, added that possible that the group would pay a dividend on next year's results.

Metallgesellschaft's domestic profit of 1.6 billion DM marks a profit of 25 million DM in 1982, after posting a loss of 1.6 billion DM in the previous year.

Metallgesellschaft's domestic profit was the result of a recovery in the raw-material processing sector, which had been responsible for the group's poor result, Mr. Rajen said.

Metallgesellschaft's domestic profit is to be used to amortize debt and raise reserves at group units. The parent company had a 16.8-billion-DM profit in 1983, after a loss of 1.6 billion DM in 1982.

company announced earlier

that it will not pay a dividend for 1983, the second consecutive year. It paid a dividend of 4 DM for 1981.

In restoring profitability, Metallgesellschaft achieved a per-share return of 7 DM, according to the formula used by the German Society of Investment Analysts and Advisors.

Although business improved more than expected in the early part of the current year, problems and risks in parts of the group, in particular the nickel-technology sector and foreign mining, are weighing on current earnings, he said.

The nickel-technology sector is causing concern, attempts to cut still-high losses in the sector are making slow progress, said Dietrich Natus, the incoming chairman.

Domestic group volume rose to 9.8 billion DM in the year from 9.7 billion in 1982, after increases in the raw-materials sector and declines in processing and industrial plant construction, Mr. Rajen said.

World volume rose to 11 billion DM in 1983 from 10.65 billion DM the previous year, while in the parent company volume was 7.85 billion DM, the same as a year earlier.

## Bayer Profit Soared 123% For Last Year

**Reuters** — LEVERKUSEN, West Germany — Bayer AG, the chemical company, said Monday that world group 1983 pretax profit was 2.16 billion Deutsche marks (\$825 million), up 123 percent from 970 million DM a year earlier. Sales rose 7 percent to 37.3 billion DM from 34.8 billion in 1982.

Profits exceeded expectations and will allow a dividend just short of double the 4 DM a share paid for 1982, a company spokesman said. He said the amount put into reserves will also be higher.

Parent company pretax profit was 1.15 billion DM, a 56-percent increase from 735 million a year earlier. Parent company sales rose 10 percent to 14.65 billion DM from 13.29 billion the previous year.

The company made fixed-asset investments worldwide of 1.87 billion DM last year, and is targeting 1.9 billion DM for the same kind of investments in 1984.

## New Apple Computer Is Said to Pose Threat to IBM's PCjr

**By David E. Sanger**  
*New York Times Service*  
**NEW YORK** — In two weeks Apple Computer Inc. plans to introduce a briefcase-size, battery-operated version of its popular Apple IIe that analysts say could pose a significant challenge to International Business Machines Corp.'s PCjr home computer.

The new Apple IIc, the company's first portable computer, will be shown to the public April 24 in San Francisco. Its introduction, at a base price of \$1,295, marks the second major product announcement by Apple in three months aimed directly at IBM's growing share of the personal computer market, the Macintosh, Apple's powerful and so far highly successful entry

against the IBM Personal Computer, was brought out in late January. "It's going to get exciting," said Lisa Morganthaler, an analyst for Woodman, Kirkpatrick & Gilbreath. "IBM is really going to have to sit up and pay attention." The Apple announcement comes at a time when IBM's PCjr is reported to be off to a rocky start, with many dealers saying that consumers are finding the machine too expensive and, with its small keyboard and limited ability to run other IBM programs, awkward to use.

"The point to remember is that IBM is committed to making the PCjr work," Tom Crotty, an analyst for Gartner Group, a Stamford, Connecticut, research firm, said recently. "Even if it takes a lot of adjustments, they'll make it work."

Apple officials decline to discuss the new IIc publicly, but they have already allowed some industry analysts brief glimpses of the machine. By all accounts, it weighs about 7½ pounds (3.4 kilograms), excluding a 5-pound battery pack, and includes

128,000 characters of internal memory. It also features a full-sized keyboard, and an optional "mouse," a hand-held pointer device similar to the one used on Apple's Lisa and Macintosh machines to control the movement of a cursor on the computer's screen.

The computer also comes with a single floppy disk drive, for permanent data storage, tucked into the side of the machine. A \$300 printer, capable of reproducing seven colors, is also expected.

The IIc is reportedly designed so it can operate on a standard computer display screen or a television set, according to those who have seen it. But by the fall, Apple is expected to market a \$500, flat-liquid crystal display screen designed to make the computer fully operational when its user is traveling, such as on an airplane.

However, like the Apple II, it is based on the 6502 microprocessor, an 8-bit chip, meaning it is half as fast as the 16-bit Intel chip used in the IBM PC and PCjr.

## WestLB International S.A.

## Condensed Balance Sheet as per December 31, 1983

ASSETS	In millions of DM	previous year
Amounts due from banks	3,581.5	3,728.5
Loans and advances to customers	6,611.1	6,122.6
Securities	391.7	384.8
Other assets	337.9	313.8
	10,922.2	10,549.7

LIABILITIES	In millions of DM	previous year
Amounts due to banks	9,436.1	9,430.9
Current deposits and other accounts	563.6	346.3
Other liabilities	275.6	237.4
Share capital	125.5	125.4
Reserves	199.0	186.9
Provisions	309.7	210.4
Profit	12.7	12.4
	10,922.2	10,549.7

The unbridged annual statement as well as the profit and loss accounts will be published in the "MEMORIALE, Anzeiger des Großherzogtums Luxemburg, Ausgabe C" (Official Gazette of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, edition C)

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## Italian State Firm to Offer Shares in 13 Units

**led by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
**AN** — The Italian state industrial and financial holding company IRI said Monday that it had decided to offer shares in 13 units.

The 13 were its aerospace subsidiaries SPA, its electronics subsidiary Elsas SPA and Selenia and Autostrade SPA, which roads.

Planning for the issues and stock market quotes for the 13 advanced, IRI's chairman, so Prodi, said. But he made no final decisions have been on the timing and size of the Mr. Prodi said the sales were prepared as part of a disinflation program aimed at cutting the group's debt, according to provisional figures,

consolidated debt rose to 37.4 trillion lire (\$23.02 billion) last year from 35.6 trillion lire in 1982, reflecting a rise in consolidated group losses to about 3.25 trillion lire in 1983 from 2.61 trillion lire the previous year.

"If we could sell off all the potentially saleable operations of the group we could cut borrowing from external creditors by more than 13 percent of current debt," Mr. Prodi said.

Mr. Prodi also said that IRI is involved in "advanced" negotiations with International Business Machines Corp. over a possible cooperation agreement.

The executive said that IRI's telecommunications unit, Societa Finanziaria Telefonica SPA, known as STET, has not yet reached any agreement with IBM, of Armonk, New York.

Mr. Prodi said foreign companies would not be allowed to "interfere" in the management of Italy's basic telecommunications services and network, but added that IRI, which, including STET, would continue to hold talks with foreign companies on industrial-cooperation agreements.

IRI hopes to help its companies gain telecommunications technology and market share through its attempts to make agreements with foreign electronics groups, Mr. Prodi said.

He said the alliances "do not include management of concessions, and will be made in specific industrial sectors of individual companies, with precise objectives." (Reuters, AP)

## U.S. Industries Inc. Endorses Buyout By Kelso Group

**Reuters** — STAMFORD, Connecticut — U.S. Industries Inc. said Monday that a special committee of its board has decided to recommend acceptance of a leveraged buyout of the company by a group led by Kelso & Co. for \$24 a share.

The buyout offer would have a value of \$489.6 million, based on U.S. Industries' 20.4 million shares outstanding.

The buyout group, consisting of company employees, Kelso and others, proposes to take the Stamford, Connecticut-based industrial conglomerate private through a leveraged buyout. Under such transactions, a group finances the purchase of a company by using its assets as collateral.

In reaching its decision, the U.S. Industries committee considered an improved offer that had been made Monday by the Hanson Industries unit of London-based Hanson Trust PLC to purchase all common shares outstanding at \$23 a share, for a total of \$469.2 million. Hanson said that it would shortly begin a tender offer at that level.

In trading Monday on the New York Stock Exchange, U.S. Industries shares jumped \$1.25 to close at \$23.

## COMPANY NOTES

**Bury Schweppes PLC** plans to raise at least \$75 million for capital programs and for debt in North America through an offer of common shares in the form of a leveraged buyout. This involves issuing about 40 million shares at 127 pence each. Cadbury said it could use the amount raised by issue to 60 million common shares under conditions permit.

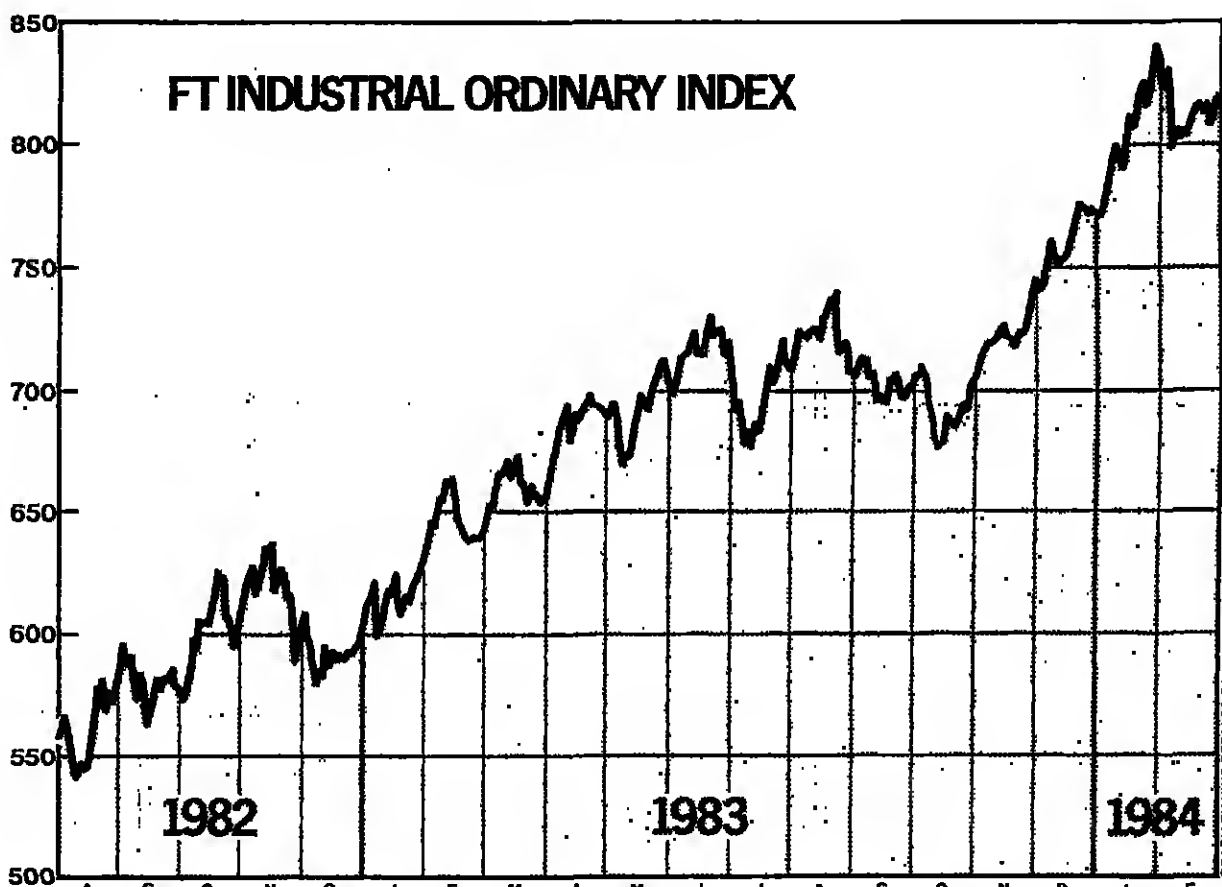
**Consumers Power Co.**, Michigan's largest utility, is attempting to pay payments to Bechtel, the principal contractor for the company's \$4.4-billion nuclear power plant, according to a published report. It is seeking financial assistance from Bechtel, which is to pay for about 1,000 workers at the plant at Bechtel's request.

**Yds Bank PLC** is likely to use its deferred tax provisions to accelerate depreciation expenses, following the recent budget, a company spokesman said. He said the provision will be increased by a significant proportion of the \$612 million (3 million) of deferred taxes which no provision had been at the end of 1983. Lloyds providing £136 million at year-

end. But it is not yet possible to quantify the additional provisions, the spokesman said.

**Polaroid Corp.** said it entered into a U.S. marketing agreement with Digital Equipment Corp. to promote Digital's Rainbow-100 personal computer, Polaroid's Palette computer image recorder and compatible software as "the personal presentation system." It said graphic images created on the Rainbow can be instantly converted to photographic hard copy using the Palette recorder and 35-millimeter instant slide system.

**Reuters Ltd.** proposed public stock offering was opposed by the National Association of Pension Funds. The association recommended that pension funds boycott the proposed offer. Pension fund sources said the association advised the 300 participants in its investment-protection service not to underwrite or to subscribe to the issue because of the restricted voting rights intended by Reuters for any new shareholders in the company. Reuters' finance director, Nigel Judah, said that he did not believe the new structure, which aims to safeguard the integrity of the group's news services, could be changed in response to the association's criticisms.



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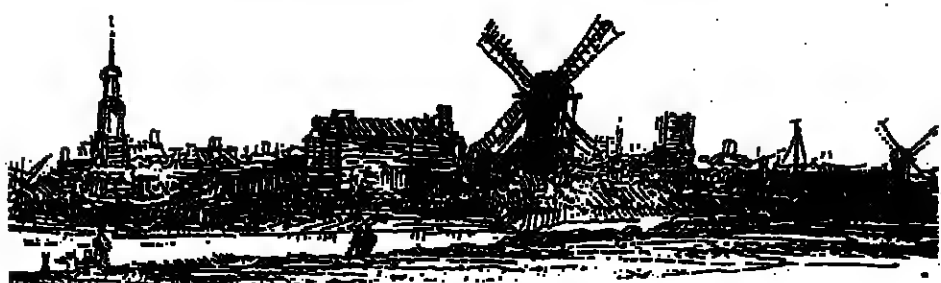
## Rabobank 1983.

Key Figures as of December 31, 1983.  
(in millions of Dutch guilders).

Total assets	118,286
Total loans	74,038
Total deposits	89,178
Own funds	5,791
Net income	566
Number of:	
Offices	3,040
Employees	28,536
Savings accounts	8,825,000
Personal cheque accounts	3,070,000
Other current accounts	435,000

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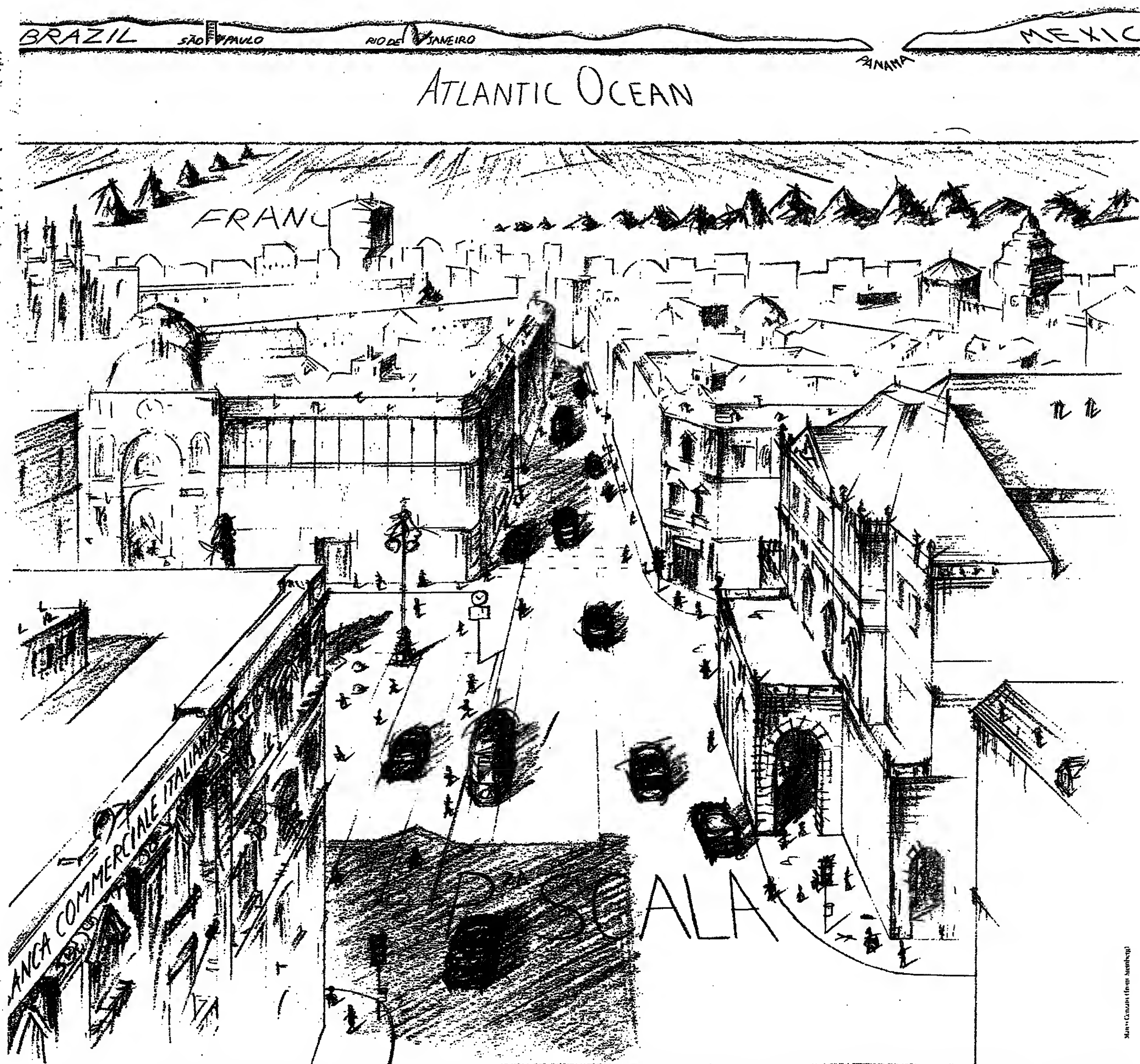


São Paulo

THE

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**BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA**



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## Lack of Public Data Is Complicating Fight Over Shell Oil Co. Price

By Robert J. Cole

NEW YORK — Wall Street traders are having a difficult time trying to figure out why Royal Dutch/Shell Group and Shell Oil Co. are so far apart on how much they think Shell Oil is worth. At least one answer, Shell's advisers say, is that the U.S. unit cannot be appraised on public information alone.

Royal Dutch, which already owns nearly 70 percent of Houston-based Shell, contends that the \$38 a share it is offering for the remaining 30-percent stake is a fair price.

Shell, on the other hand, believes that it is worth at least \$75 a share and contends that the parent's offer is "not within the range of fairness." But it cannot do anything to raise the bid because of Royal Dutch's controlling stake.

The stakes for both company's advisers are high. Morgan Stanley & Co., as adviser to Royal Dutch, will collect a \$4-million fee if Royal Dutch prevails. Shell's adviser, Goldman, Sachs & Co., in addition to a \$2-million fee, stands to be paid \$636,000 for every dollar a share that Royal Dutch pays above \$55.

There is no indication, however, that the fees at stake have any bearing on the difference of opinion.

Morgan Stanley, which based its valuation on public information, declined further comment. However, sources close to Morgan said they understood that the firm's final opinion included nonpublic information that Shell had filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Geoffrey T. Boisi, merger chief for Goldman and head of Shell's evaluation team, maintained that "there's no way you can accurately assess the value of this company by just reading public information." Mr. Boisi contends that when Shell's "outstanding performance" in its finding costs, in replacing reserves and general exploration activities are considered, "there's no question that they deserve a premium as good — or better — than the ones the other big oil companies received" in recent takeover transactions.

If Shell were to be sold to some other buyer or broken up, Goldman says, it would be worth \$80 to \$85 a share. The assessment is

purely theoretical, however, because of Royal Dutch's ability to thwart any such bid.

Sources close to Morgan Stanley maintained that the \$38 price was comparable to the premiums received in other big oil company takeovers, even though the Shell transaction does not involve the purchase of control.

Further complicating matters is the two-tiered nature of the Royal Dutch offer. While Shell's public stockholders are being offered \$38 a share, some 28,000 Shell employees, plus top executives, are being offered an average of \$66 a share.

On the advice of its attorneys, Royal Dutch contends that the \$3 difference is not to pay for the stock but to compensate employees for unfavorable tax consequences of selling.

Wall Street professionals disagreed sharply with that rationale, however. Many said the special treatment is likely to touch off litigation that could eventually mean extra money for other stockholders.

Shell stock closed Monday on the New York Stock Exchange at \$57.875, off 62½ cents.

Based on public documents — the only way the parties are communicating with anyone — the takeover bid developed in late January, when Sir Peter Brabeuf, chairman of Shell Transport & Trading Co. of Britain and L.C. van Wachem, president of Royal Dutch Petroleum Co. of the Netherlands, first approached John F. Bookout, Shell's president and chief executive officer.

Shell noted that Royal Dutch, as the controlling stockholder, has the legal power to remove all of Shell's directors. Thus, Shell has little power to do more than object.

Fairness, as a consequence, has become the issue between Royal Dutch and Shell. For support in determining fairness, both have turned to the traditional arbiters — Wall Street investment bankers.

Shell is taking no position on whether shareholders should sell at \$58. One reason, Shell said, is that Royal Dutch's dominant stock position in Shell "makes it questionable whether those shareholders who are interested in selling their shares at this time would be able to find any other buyer willing to pay more."

## Producer Prices Rise in Britain

Reuters

LONDON — Producer prices rose a seasonally adjusted 1 percent in March, after a 0.6-percent gain in February, the Trade and Industry Department said Monday. Manufacturers' costs fell 0.9 percent after February's 0.5-percent rise.

Producer prices in March were 6.4 percent above March 1983. In February, the year-to-year rise was 5.9 percent. The year-to-year rise for manufacturers' costs in March was 7.1 percent. In February, the rise was 7 percent.

More than one-third of the 1-percent increase in producer prices last month was attributable to tax changes introduced in the 1984-85 budget, the department said. Manufacturers' costs fell last month because of lower unit costs for industrial electricity, mainly stemming from the seasonally lower level of maximum demand charges.

## Changes on London Exchange Try to Bring City Up to Date

(Continued from Page 9)

the U.S. concept of the full-service financial house quickly accelerated.

Over the next few years, London expects to see an end to the long-standing separation of securities wholesalers and retailers and a wave of consolidations similar to the one that swept Wall Street following the end of fixed commissions in the United States in 1975.

In addition, traders expect increased competition for international investment funds and the development of more broadly based financial-services empires such as those in the United States built by Merrill Lynch, Shearson/American Express, Sears and various banks that are expanding into the securities business.

In one sense, the City may have no choice but to catch up. It is home to well over 400 banks, more than any other city in the world, and new ones arrive regularly at the rate of about two a month. Its native tongue is the first language of international business and commerce. And it is in a time zone in which business people can talk to

the Far East in the morning and North America in the afternoon.

In short, London is an essential cog in an international financial system that is moving rapidly toward a global perspective; no other European city can take its place in the foreseeable future.

"There is no reason to suppose that appropriate combinations of wit and capital on this side of the Atlantic will not be able to compete effectively," said Robin Leigh-Pemberton, the governor of the Bank of England, which doubles as central bank and unofficial watchdog of the City's institutions. "But the longer we delay in mobilizing our response, the more difficult the challenge is likely to be."

While the government is largely content to let market forces reshape the City, that does not mean

it has no stake in the outcome: City institutions contributed almost \$6.3 billion to Britain's balance of payments in 1982, the last year for which figures are available, and 1983 was expected to produce a fifth consecutive gain.

In brief, the settlement has encouraged three major developments:

• A breakdown in the separation between wholesalers — the market-makers known as jobbers — and brokers, who represent investors. This will bring London's method of trading stocks into alignment with the system used in the United States.

• A need for new capital. This should make a shakeout in the industry inevitable and lead to the relaxing of the 29.9-percent limit on the stake that a non-member

can own in a member firm. It will also encourage links with non-securities firms such as those formed by Wall Street.

• An accentuated need for British firms to gain international business and, in the long run, make the domestic market more open to foreign institutions expecting reciprocity.

These developments, in turn, have encouraged a wave of transactions in which leading commercial banks, investment banks and financial institutions, including such U.S. companies as Citicorp, have bought into securities firms in London on the assumption that ownership restrictions will be relaxed enough to give them more control.

The changes in the securities industry are being accompanied by

## Burma Tin Output Triples

Reuters

RANGOON, Burma — Burma's production of 74-percent tin concentrates more than tripled in the fiscal year ended March 31 to 2,240 metric tons from 647 the previous year, industry sources said Monday.

## ENERGY SEARCH ONE N.V.

### NOTICE OF A GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

Notice is hereby given that a General Meeting of Shareholders of Energy Search One N.V. will be held on Wednesday 2nd May 1984, at 10 o'clock a.m. local time in one of the rooms of the Curaçao Plaza Hotel in Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles. The Agenda for the said General Meeting has been established as follows:

- Opening of the Meeting by the Chairman.
- Dismissal of the Supervisory Board and appointment of a New Supervisory Board consisting of: W. Hrynski, R.S. Pirie, R. LeBlond, G.A. Grechianus and E. Fraissinet.
- (Re)appointment of Caribbean Management Company as Managing Director of the Company.
- (Re)appointment of Messrs. Peat Marwick Mitchell to audit the Annual Accounts over 1982 and 1983.
- (Confirmation of the) Amendments of the Articles of Association in the manner as proposed at the Meeting of 22nd July, 1983.
- Confirmation and ratification of the termination of the Management Agreement on three months' notice.
- Any other business.
- Closing of the Meeting.

In order to exercise their rights at this Meeting, holders of Bearer Shares must establish their ownership of such Shares in a manner satisfactory to the Chairman of the Meeting. Such ownership may be established by depositing such Shares (or a certificate of deposit of these Shares satisfactory to the Managing Director) at the offices of Caribbean Management Company at John B. Gorsloweg 6, Curaçao, against written receipt, not later than one hour prior to the beginning of the Meeting. Shareholders may be represented at the Meeting by a proxyholder, empowered by letter, telex or telegram.

10th April, 1984 The Managing Director  
The Supervisory Board Caribbean Management Company

**Sallie Mae**, the major financial intermediary serving the U.S. education credit market, is pleased to announce listing of its nonvoting common stock (SLM) on the **New York Stock Exchange** commencing today, April 10, 1984.

Sallie Mae funds higher education in the United States by providing a secondary market and other financial services for originators of student credit. With more than \$9 billion in assets, the corporation has channelled more than \$11 billion in liquidity from the capital markets to the education market.

Sallie Mae is the largest single source of funds for student credit in the United States, because we believe the best investment is investment in human capital.

Sallie Mae  
1050 Thomas Jefferson Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20007  
U.S.A.

# Sallie Mae

## Dunlop Purchase Approved

(Continued from Page 9)

strategy, industry sources said, was to acquire control over the Dunlop trademark in France, as it already has in Britain and West Germany. If another company or consortium had acquired Dunlop SA, Dunlop-brand tires made by two different companies could have appeared on the market. That could have caused problems for Sumitomo's production and sales in Europe.

Industry sources said that under the consortium proposal, Kleber, which is owned by Michelin, would have taken over Dunlop's operations and sold at least one plant,

while Tréca would have acquired Dunlop's foam-rubber-mattress subsidiary.

Union pressure, particularly from Dunlop's plant in Montluçon in central France, reportedly played a crucial role in the decision. Under the Sumitomo proposal, 1,750 of the current 2,800 employees will be kept on the payroll, according to Les Echos, a Paris financial daily. Local union officials and the city's Communist mayor were said to have argued against the consortium proposal on the ground that it would guarantee only 600 jobs in the area.



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All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

### NEW ISSUE

12,000,000 Shares

## American Motors Corporation

### Common Stock

Par Value \$1.66 2/3 Per Share

Lazard Frères & Co.

Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb  
Incorporated

Merrill Lynch Capital Markets

A. G. Becker Paribas  
Incorporated

Blyth Eastman Paine Webber  
Incorporated

Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette  
Securities Corporation

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.

L. F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.  
Incorporated

Allen & Company  
Incorporated

Robertson, Colman & Stephens

The First Boston Corporation

Alex. Brown & Sons  
Incorporated

Drexel Burnham Lambert  
Incorporated

Kidder, Peabody & Co.  
Incorporated

Salomon Brothers Inc

Wertheim & Co., Inc.

A. G. Edwards & Sons, Inc.

Montgomery Securities

Rothschild Inc.

Bear, Stearns & Co.

Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.

Hambrecht & Quist  
Incorporated

Prudential-Bache  
Securities

Shearson/American Express Inc.

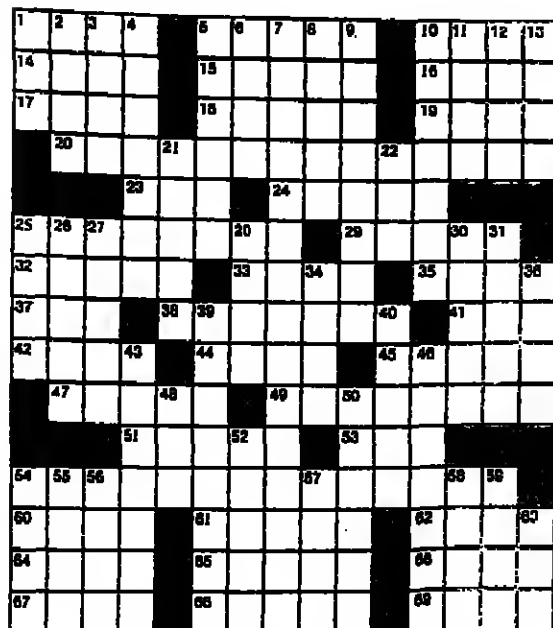
Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.

Oppenheimer & Co., Inc.

Thomson McKinnon Securities Inc.

April, 1984





**ACROSS**

1 "La Bohémienne" painter  
5 Supple  
10 Buddhist language  
14 Border  
15 Bavarian Alps lake  
16 Rainer role  
17 Festive  
18 Equals  
19 Mix  
20 June event  
23 Buddy  
24 Subdue  
25 "Winesburg, Ohio" author  
29 Containers  
32 Arabia  
33 Tardy  
35 Vold's partner  
37 Devilish child  
38 Immortal  
41 "Mamma Mia!"  
42 Ooze  
44 Ballplayer who refuses to fade away  
45 Revise  
47 Inesque work  
49 Having a spree  
51 Hermit  
53 Distress signal

**DOWN**

1 Crone  
2 Camel-hair robes  
3 Doozy  
4 Imprinted  
5 Jacket features  
6 Cake decorator  
7 Hemingway novel  
8 Wading bird  
9 Subjugates  
10 Mailer's go-between  
11 High: Prefix  
12 Secular  
13 Concerning  
17 "West Side Story" girl  
22 Leech  
25 Unaccommodated  
26 Put the finger on  
27 Dolphins' super-passa-catcher  
28 Bread spread  
30 Light unit  
31 David's weapon  
34 Adolescent  
36 Dip  
39 Most magnificent  
40 Wooden shoe  
43 Fortunisteller  
46 Task  
48 "Après le déluge"  
50 Rhetoric rival  
52 Maternal relative  
54 "Bigger—a breadbox!"  
55 Sacred  
56 Fencing sword  
57 Lure  
58 "Do others..."  
59 Remark  
63 Gogol story

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

## DENNIS THE MENACE



"IN SPRING, A YOUNG MAN'S FANCY TURNS TO LOVE..."

"I GUESS I DON'T HAVE A FANCY."

## JUMBLE

Underline these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

POTIV  
ROHON  
IMUSSE  
KINIBI

Answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

Yesterday's Answer: He was always going around in circles because he thought he was in a BIG WHEEL.

## WEATHER

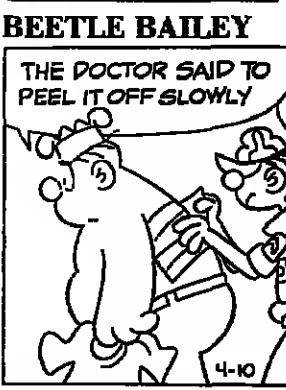
EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Albania	70	48	Algeria	70	48
Andorra	70	48	Armenia	70	48
Austria	70	48	Azerbaijan	70	48
Bulgaria	70	48	Bahamas	70	48
Croatia	70	48	Bahrain	70	48
Czechia	70	48	Barbados	70	48
Denmark	70	48	Belize	70	48
Egypt	70	48	Bermuda	70	48
France	70	48	Bhutan	70	48
Germany	70	48	Bolivia	70	48
Greece	70	48	Brazil	70	48
Hungary	70	48	Canada	70	48
India	70	48	Chad	70	48
Indonesia	70	48	Colombia	70	48
Iran	70	48	Costa Rica	70	48
Israel	70	48	Cuba	70	48
Italy	70	48	Cyprus	70	48
Japan	70	48	Denmark	70	48
Korea	70	48	Dominican Rep.	70	48
Malaysia	70	48	Ecuador	70	48
Mexico	70	48	Egypt	70	48
Moldova	70	48	El Salvador	70	48
Monaco	70	48	Guatemala	70	48
Netherlands	70	48	Honduras	70	48
Norway	70	48	Hong Kong	70	48
Poland	70	48	India	70	48
Portugal	70	48	Indonesia	70	48
Romania	70	48	Israel	70	48
Russia	70	48	Italy	70	48
Slovakia	70	48	Japan	70	48
Slovenia	70	48	Korea	70	48
Spain	70	48	Malaysia	70	48
Sweden	70	48	Mexico	70	48
Switzerland	70	48	Moldova	70	48
Turkey	70	48	Monaco	70	48
Ukraine	70	48	Netherlands	70	48
USSR	70	48	Norway	70	48
Yugoslavia	70	48	Poland	70	48

## PEANUTS



WHY ARE YOU WEARING A HOCKEY HELMET, SIR?

PROTECTION, MARCIE...



HONEY, EVERY MORNING YOU BURY YOUR FACE IN THE NEWSPAPER.

WELL, I JUST READ THIS ARTICLE...

IT SAYS HUSBANDS SHOULD TALK TO THEIR WIVES AT BREAKFAST.

I'D BETTER READ THIS.



YOU LOOK A BIT LONELY, MISS. MAY I JOIN YOU?

THAT'S OKAY.

I MIGHT AS WELL TELL YOU THAT I'M MARRIED. I'M RATHER SHORT OF CASH.

AT LEAST YOU'RE VERY OPEN.

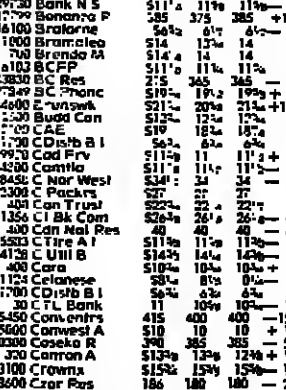
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WHAT'S THAT YOU'RE PUTTING ON YOUR FACE?

IT'S CALLED A BEAUTY SPOT. DO YOU LIKE IT?

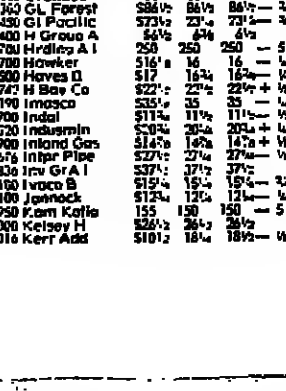
REMINDS ME OF AN OASIS.



AMY MIGHT BE HAVING SOME TESTS IN THE MORNING. A GOOD ONE THIS EVENING WILL BE ABOUT NOON.

ALL RIGHT, THANKS.

COME'S IN ROOM 520. I CAN TAKE THE ELEVATOR DOWN ONE FLIGHT AND COME BACK UP THE STAIRS AT THE FAR END.



WATCH THIS. IT'S THE OLD RUBBER BONE GAG.

SHOO!

PRACTICAL JOSES ARE WASTED ON THE STUPID.

## BLONDIE



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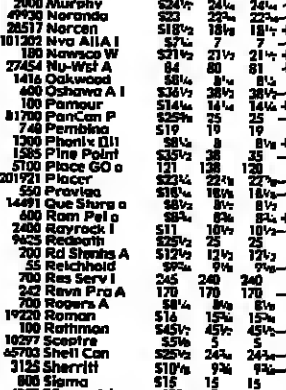
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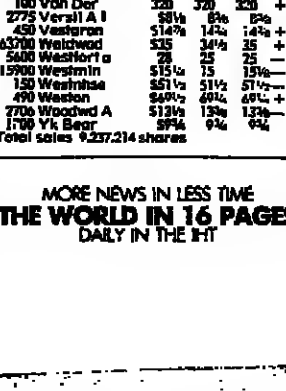
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WHY ARE YOU WEARING A HOCKEY HELMET, SIR?

PROTECTION, MARCIE...

## BEETLE BAILEY



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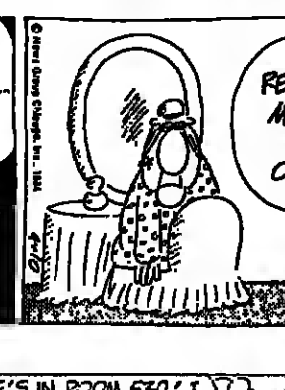
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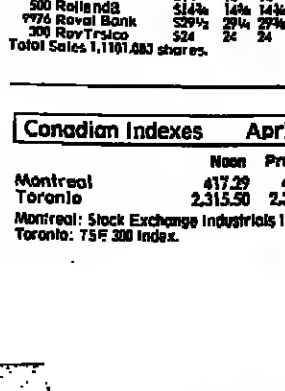
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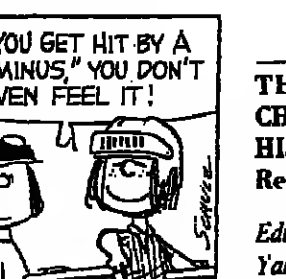
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PROTECTION, MARCIE...

## ANDY CAPP

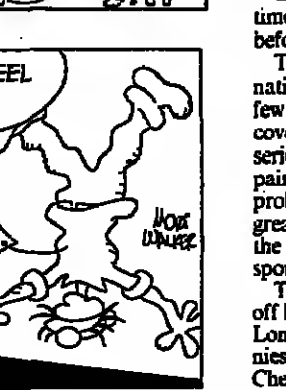


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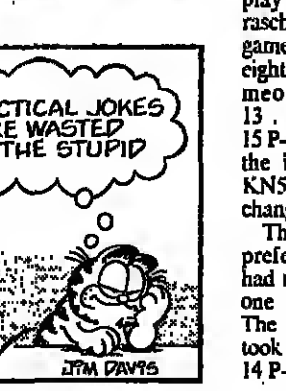
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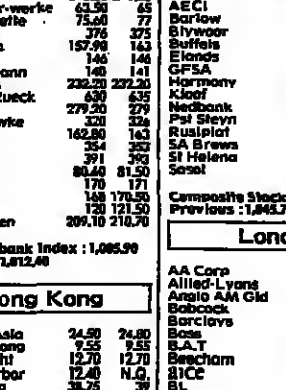
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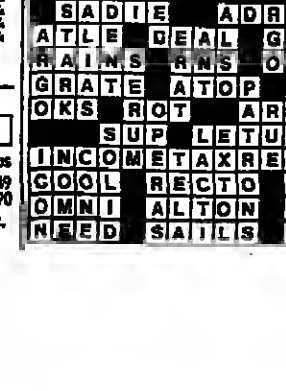
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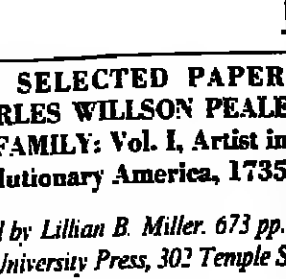
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## WIZARD OF ID

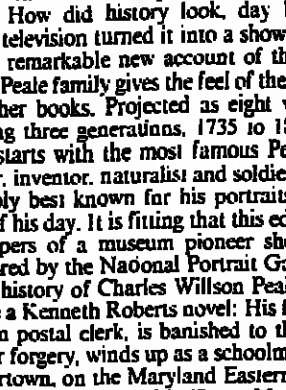


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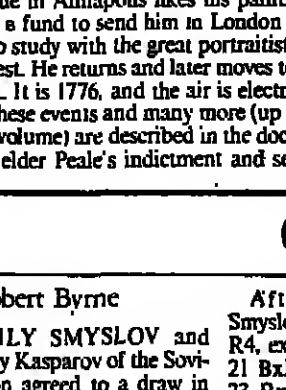
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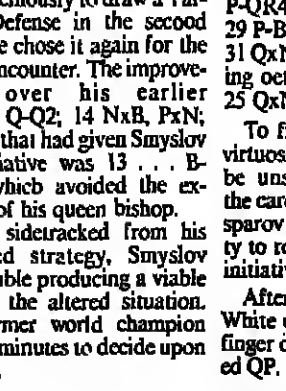
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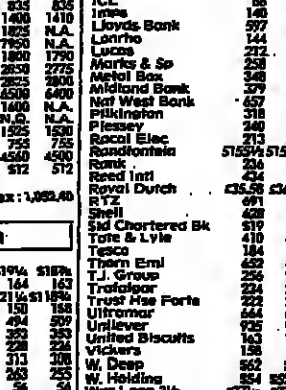
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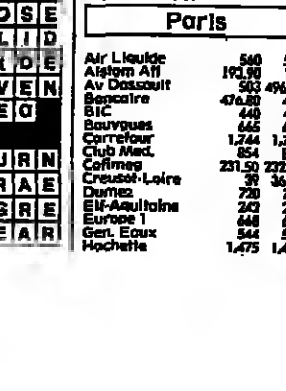
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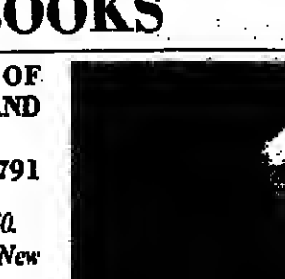
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## REX MORGAN

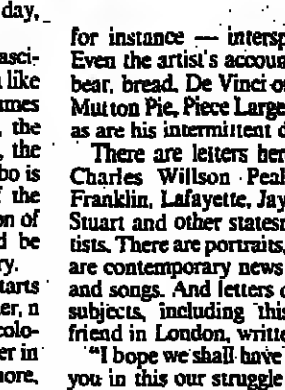


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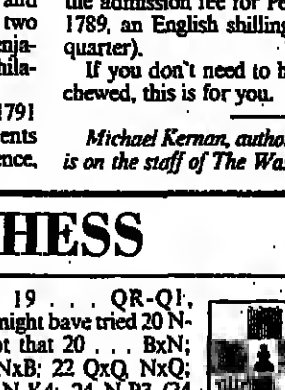
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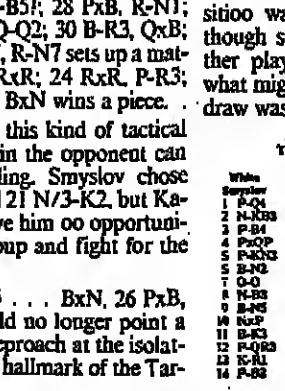
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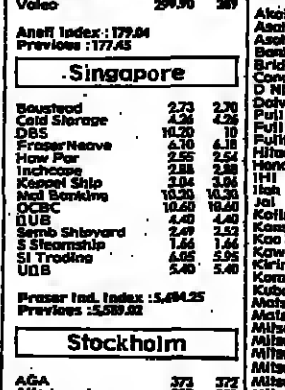
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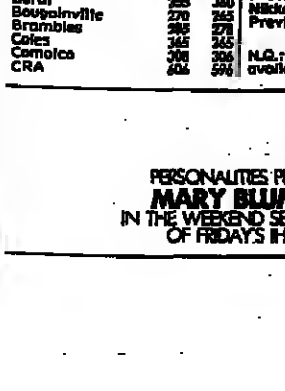
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PROTECTION, MARCIE...

## GARFIELD

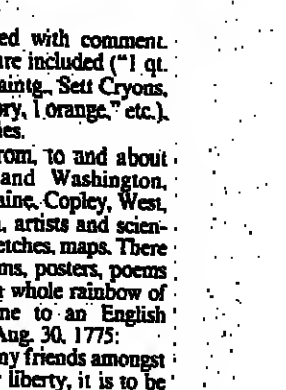


HONEY, EVERY MORNING YOU BURY YOUR FACE IN THE NEWSPAPER.

WELL, I JUST READ THIS ARTICLE...

IT SAYS HUSBANDS SHOULD TALK TO THEIR WIVES AT BREAKFAST.

I'D BETTER READ THIS.



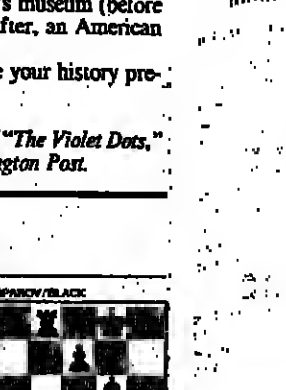
YOU LOOK A BIT LONELY, MISS. MAY I JOIN YOU?

THAT'S OKAY.

I MIGHT AS WELL TELL YOU THAT I'M MARRIED. I'M RATHER SHORT OF CASH.

AT LEAST YOU'RE VERY OPEN.

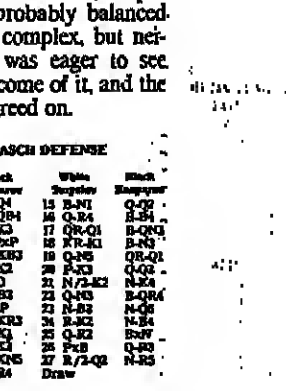
IT PAYS MOST WOMEN HAVE A GREAT DEAL OF FUN WITH SOME OTHER WOMAN'S HUSBAND.



WHAT'S THAT YOU'RE PUTTING ON YOUR FACE?

IT'S CALLED A BEAUTY SPOT. DO YOU LIKE IT?

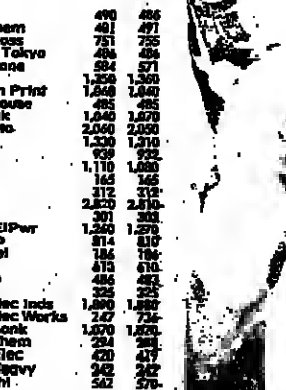
REMINDS ME OF AN OASIS.



AMY MIGHT BE HAVING SOME TESTS IN THE MORNING. A GOOD ONE THIS EVENING WILL BE ABOUT NOON.

ALL RIGHT, THANKS.

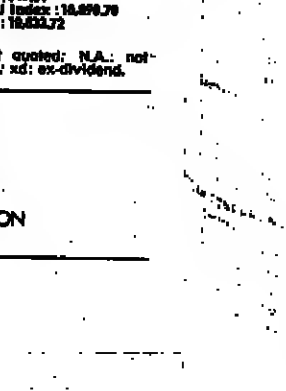
COME'S IN ROOM 520. I CAN TAKE THE ELEVATOR DOWN ONE FLIGHT AND COME BACK UP THE STAIRS AT THE FAR END.



WATCH THIS. IT'S THE OLD RUBBER BONE GAG.

SHOO!

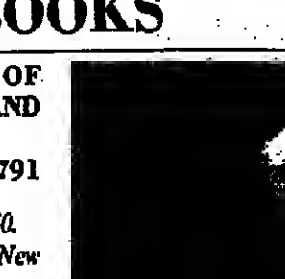
PRACTICAL JOSES ARE WASTED ON THE STUPID.



WHY ARE YOU WEARING A HOCKEY HELMET, SIR?

PROTECTION, MARCIE...

## THE SELECTED PAPERS OF CHARLES WILLSON PEALE AND HIS FAMILY: Vol. I, Artist in Revolutionary America, 1735-1791



Edited by Lilian B. Miller. 673 pp. \$50. Yale University Press, 302 Temple St., New Haven, Conn. 06520.

Reviewed by Michael Kernan

FOR most of us, the American Revolution means George Washington stamping around in the snow, Paul Revere riding through the night yelling at darkened windows, and farmers popping up from lichen-stained New England boulders to shoot lobsterbacks in their toy-soldier rows. We are acquainted with the turmoil in Boston, the rabble-rousing of Sam Adams, the famous loaded snowball that Crispus Attucks threw at a British soldier and was killed for, the uproar and tumult that spread all through the colonies.

But what was it really like to live in those times? How did history look, day by day, before television turned it into a show?

This remarkable new account of the fascinating Peale family gives the feel of the era like few other books. Projected as eight volumes covering three generations, 1735 to 1885, the series starts with the most famous Peale, the painter, inventor, naturalist and soldier who is probably best known for his portraits of the great of his day. It is fitting that this edition of the papers of a museum pioneer should be sponsored by the National Portrait Gallery.

The history of Charles Willson Peale starts off like a Kenneth Roberts novel: His father, a London postal clerk, is banished to the colonies for forgery, winds up as a schoolmaster in Chestertown, on the Maryland Eastern Shore, a major port infested with "Bugs, Musketoers, worms of every sort both Land and Water. Spiders, Snakes, hornets, Wasps, Sea Nettles, Ticks, Gnats, Thunder and Lightning, excessive heat, excessive cold" and other inconveniences.

When this energetic and socially ambitious dreamer dies, his son becomes bound as an apprentice to a saddler in Annapolis. In 1762, on a leather-buying trip to Virginia, the young man sees some paintings, figures he could do better than that, buys a paint set, takes lessons from an Annapolis artist for the price of a saddle.

By this time, Peale is involved in radical politics with the Sons of Freedom. A rich colleague in Annapolis likes his painting and gets up a fund to send him in London for two years to study with the great portraitist, Benjamin West. He returns and later moves to Philadelphia. It is 1776, and the air is electric. All these events and many more (up to 1791 in this volume) are described in the documents—the elder Peale's indictment and sentence.

For instance—interspersed with comment. Even the artist's accounts are included ("I qt. bear, bread, De Vinci on Painting, Sett Cryons, Mutton Pie, Piece Large Ivory, 1 orange," etc.), as are his intermittent diaries.

There are letters here from, to and about Charles Willson Peale, and Washington, Franklin, Lafayette, Jay, Paine, Copley, West, Stuart and other statesmen, artists and scientists. There are portraits, sketches, maps. There are contemporary news items, posters, poems and songs. And letters on a whole rainbow of subjects, including this one to an English friend in London, written Aug. 30, 1775:

"I hope we shall have many friends among us in this struggle for liberty, it is to be hoped the people of England have by this time their eyes opened and know that the Ministry have dealt ungenerously with America who is a brave and was a loyal people. . . all the people declare for liberty or death, they are much used to hearing and as soon as they can carry a Gun are accustomed to shooting."

This is not a book you gulp at a sitting. It is dense with footnotes, appendices and other scholarly details supplied by the painstaking editor, Lilian B. Miller, historian of American culture at the National Portrait Gallery in Washington. Such apparatus should not daunt the unburied reader. It is a mine of wonderful odd bits, from the secrets of a barrel organ to the admission fee for Peale's museum (before 1789, an English shilling; after, an American quarter).

If you don't need to have your history pre-chewed, this is for you.

Michael Kernan, author of "The Violet Days," is on the staff of The Washington Post.

Charles W. Peale's "Group on Staircase" (detail) shows his son, Titian.

## CHESS



By Robert Byrne

VASILY SMYSLOV and Gary Kasparov of the Soviet Union agreed to a draw in the eighth game of their final candidates chess match.

Kasparov's draw offer and its acceptance by the 63-year-old Smyslov came at the completion of the 27th move in a position where there was still plenty of play left.

This was the fourth consecutive draw after Kasparov had won the third and fourth games. The first and second encounters were also drawn.

Although Kasparov had to play ingeniously to draw a Tarrasch Defense in the second game, he chose it again for the eighth encounter. The improvement over his earlier 13... Q-Q2; 14 NxB, PxN; 15 P-B4 that had given Smyslov the initiative was 13... B-KN5, which avoided the exchange of his queen bishop.

This sidetrack from his preferred strategy, Smyslov had trouble producing a viable one for the altered situation. The former world champion took 27 minutes to decide upon 14 P-B3.

After 19... Q-R-Q1, Smyslov might have tried 20 N-R4, except that 20... BxN; 21 BxB, NxB; 22 QxQ NxB; 23 RxN, N-K4; 24 N-B3 (24 R/Q-Q17, B-B7; 25 R/Q-Q2, N-B3; 26 R-KB4, P-KN4 will cost White the exchange, N-Q6; 25 R-KB1, NxB; 26 NxB, R-QB1 (26... RxBP; 27 N-B6) yields Black counterplay that should be fully adequate.

On 20... Q-Q3, Smyslov would have fallen into a nasty trap, had he then ventured 21 N-R4; 21... BxN; 22 PxB, B-B7; 23 R-QB1 (23 RxB; 24 N-R4; 25 R-QB1, B-B7; 26 P-QR4, B-B5; 27 PxB, R-N1; 28 P-B3, Q-Q2; 30 B-R3, QxR; 31 QxN7, R-N7 sets up a mating net); 24 RxB, P-R3; 25 QxNP, BxN wins a piece.

To find this kind of tactical virtuosity in the opponent can be unsettling. Smyslov chose the careful 21 N-R4, but Kasparov gave him no opportunity to regroup and fight for the initiative.

After 25... BxN, 26 PxB, White could no longer point a finger of reproach at the isolated QP, the hallmark of the Tar-

asch Defense—it was now too weaker than the isolated, backward white QBP.

After 27... N-R5, the position was probably balanced though still complex, but neither player was eager to see what might come of it, and the draw was agreed on.

## Canadian Stock Markets

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

Toronto		High Low Close Chg	
950 Abi Pric	52.0	51.5	52.0
3118 Agm Inc	51.0	50.5	51.0
7400 Agm Ind	51.0	50.5	51.0
4300 Agm Ind	51.0	50.5	51.0
654 Agm Ind	51.0	50.5	51.0
510 Agm Ind	51.0	50.5	51.0
300 Argo-Cur	51.0	50.5	51.0
3118 BPR Inc	52.0	51.5	52.0
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31			



## SPORTS

## Cubs Hand Padres First Defeat

United Press International  
SAN DIEGO — Shortstop Tomlinson boosted Henry's routine grounder with two to the 10th inning, allowing

Try It Again:  
Ryne's 715th

The Associated Press  
ATLANTA — Henry Aaron rated the 10th anniversary home run that surpassed Ruth's major-league record of 714 by doing it again, ceremonies here Sunday re the Atlanta-Montreal 4-3, 49-year-old Hall of Famer's 715th home run. Aaron, who hit the 1974 ball on the fly at Atlanta's Fulton County Stadium, fouled off or batted the first 13 pitches, then hit the 14th over the left-center field fence. Aaron, who was 23 when he produced 755 homers, hit a lot longer to run the bases this time. But some-run trot was interrupted at second base by a fan, Gaston — now a 27-year-old businessman — just as it 10 years earlier.

Steve Lake to score with the first of three runs that gave the Chicago Cubs an 8-5 victory over the San Diego Padres here Sunday. The loss ended San Diego's season-opening winning streak at four games.

Lake led off the Chicago 10th with a single to left and, after pitcher Lee Smith (1-1) struck out, Bob Dernier sacrificed Lake in second. Cotto then hit a ground ball directly at Tomlinson, who kicked it into left field, allowing Lake to score and give the Cubs a 6-5 lead. Ryne

## BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Sandberg followed with a triple — on a ball misjudged by center fielder Kevin McReynolds. Sandberg then stole home with the final run of the inning.

**Reds 8, Phillies 7**  
In Cincinnati, Eddie Milner singled home Paul Houshander with two outs in the 11th to complete a two-run rally that lifted the Reds to an 8-7 decision over Philadelphia.

**Pirates 5, Dodgers 2**  
In Los Angeles, Lee Lacy went 4-for-4 and drove in three runs to lead Pittsburgh to a 5-2 victory and a three-game series sweep of the Dodgers.

**Cardinals 9, Giants 3**  
In San Francisco, Ozzie Smith scored three runs and drove in two to pace St. Louis to a 9-3 romp over the Giants, who lost for the fourth time in five games.

**Braves 6, Expos 2**  
In Atlanta, Len Barker and Steve Bedrosian combined on a six-hitter and Gerald Perry drove in two runs to spark the Braves to a 6-2 verdict over Montreal.

**Mets 3, Astros 1**  
In Houston, Hubie Brooks's one-out seventh-inning single plated Darryl Strawberry with the go-

ahead run in New York's 3-1 victory over the Astros. Dickie Thon, Houston's All-Star shortstop, was hospitalized with a fracture above his left eye after being hit by a third-inning pitch from Mike Torrez. Thon entered the game as the team's leading hitter with a .375 average.

**Twins 7, Orioles 3**  
In the American League, in Minneapolis, Mickey Hatcher went 4-for-5 and drove in three runs to lead Minnesota to a 7-3 victory that swept a three-game series with Baltimore.

**Angels 4, Blue Jays 3**  
In Anaheim, California, Reggie Jackson hit a two-out, two-run homer to tie the score in the eighth and Doug DeCinces followed with a home run as California ended a four-game losing streak with a 4-3 decision over Toronto.

**Royals 5, Indians 4**  
In Kansas City, Missouri, Orlando Sanchez's pinch-double in the first American League at-bat drove in two eighth-inning runs to give the Royals a 5-4 squeaker over Cleveland.

**Yankees 4, Rangers 3**  
In Arlington, Texas, Don Mattingly drove in the game-winning run with his fourth hit, a bloop double down the left-field line with two out in the 13th as New York edged Texas, 4-3. Larry Parrish and Ned Yost homered for the Rangers.

**Mariners 5, Brewers 4**  
In Seattle, former Brewer Gorman Thomas drove in two runs with a sacrifice fly and an infield single to help the Mariners complete a three-game sweep of Milwaukee with a 5-4 victory. The Brewers are off to an 0-5 start.

**A's 14, Red Sox 2**  
In Oakland, California, Mike Heath's two-run single capped a



Seaver: Shelled in debut.

six-run first that propelled the A's to a 14-2 thrashing of Boston.

**Tigers 7, White Sox 3**  
In Chicago, rookie Barbaro Garbey drove in three runs with a pair of doubles — his first major league hits — to give Milwaukee Detroit a 7-3 victory over the White Sox and spoil pitcher Tom Seaver's American League pitching debut. The triumph was the fifth in a row for the Tigers, including a three-game series sweep against the defending Western Division champions, Kirk Gibson hit his second home run of the season in the second off Seaver, who gave up five runs and seven hits in his 4½ innings. "I'm not happy about the way I pitched," Seaver said.

## Islanders Win, 4-1; Flames, Blues Gain

NEW YORK — The New York Islanders, faced with the possible end of their domination of the National Hockey League, rallied on third-period goals by John Tonelli, Brent Sutter, Clark Gillies and Bryan Trottier to beat the New York

## NHL PLAYOFFS

Rangers, 4-1, here Sunday night and even their Stanley Cup playoff series at two games apiece.

The decisive fifth game of the Patrick Division semifinal will be played Tuesday night in Uniondale, New York, with the winner advancing to play Washington in the division final.

Meanwhile, St. Louis and Calgary closed out their divisional semifinals with victories over Detroit and Vancouver, respectively.

For the fourth time in the series, the Rangers scored first, at 5:56 of the second period, on a power-play goal by Pierre Larouche.

The Rangers held their 1-0 lead going into the third period, but the Islanders, who have won an NHL-record 16 straight playoff series and are seeking to become the only team other than the 1956-60 Montreal Canadiens to win five consecutive Stanley Cups, came back.

A pass by Ranger rookie James Patrick bounced off the skate of fellow defenseman Tom Laidlaw in front of the net, and Tonelli wristed it past goalie Glen Hanlon at 4:49 of the final period.

Hanlon and Islander goalie Billy Smith made sensational saves as both teams had chances to break the 1-1 tie. But at 11:04 Sutter scored the game-winning by back-lapping in the rebound of a long slap shot by defenseman Stefan Persson. The play also cost the Rangers their captain, defenseman Barry Beck, for the remainder of the playoffs.

Beck, an intimidating presence on the Ranger back line, suffered a separated left shoulder when he was checked cleanly into the boards by Islander rookie Pat Flatley. Beck skated a few strides and then collapsed in front of his own net just before Sutter scored.

Gillies clinched it with a blistering 50-footer at 17:41; Trottier connected on a slap shot with 14 seconds to play.

**Blues 3, Red Wings 2**  
In Detroit, Jorgen Pettersson completed a hat trick at 2:42 of overtime to lift St. Louis past the Red Wings, 3-2, and wrap up a Norris Division semifinal series, 3-1. On his winning charge, Pettersson took a pass along the boards from Doug Gilmour — who also assisted on Pettersson's other two scores — and skated in alone to beat goalie Eddie Mio from 15 feet.

It was the Blues' second straight overtime triumph. Detroit having succumbed, 4-3, in two extra periods Saturday night. "They were as tired as we were, but they were a little more motivated and they were the better team tonight," Pettersson said. "They were all over us. I think we were lucky."

Detroit had tied the game, 2-2, on Ron Dugway's goal at 19:49 of the second period. Pettersson, who had tallied in the opening period, scored again at 5:56 of the second to give St. Louis a 2-1 lead. Reed Larson's goal at 8:44 of the period broke goalie Mike Liut's string of 91:32 scoreless minutes against the Wings.

**Black Hawks 4, North Stars 3**  
In Chicago, Troy Murray split Minnesota defenseman Brad Maxwell and Curt Giles to beat goaltender Don Beaudry on a 10-foot wrist shot that barely trickled with 5:51 to play, lifting the Black Hawks to a 4-3 verdict that evened their Norris Division series.

Maxwell had given the North Stars a 3-2 lead with a power-play goal at 2:21 of the third period, but

Al Secord tied it by ramming in a rebound at 12:52. "It was only the most important goal of my career," Murray said of his game-winning, "but a goal that gave me new life. I didn't have much room and the puck hit the post — but it bounced in."

**Flames 5, Canucks 1**  
In Vancouver, British Columbia, Paul Reinhart and Hakan Loob scored 90 seconds apart midway through the first period to start

Calgary on its way in a 5-1 rout and a 3-1 Smythe Division semifinal victory over the Canucks. Reinhart had the hat trick for Calgary, which will meet Edmonton in the division final.

"It was a good move to put Reinhart on the forward line," said Vancouver Coach-General Manager Harry Neale. "He's one of the top defensemen in the league and he can take it to you offensively as well." (AP, UPI)

CONFERENCE SEMIFINALS  
WALDES CONFERENCE

Pacific Division  
N.Y. Islanders 4, N.Y. Rangers 1  
Rangers 3, Islanders 0  
Islanders 4, Rangers 1  
April 10 — Rangers at Islanders (Series tied, 2-2)

Washington 4, Philadelphia 2  
Washington 5, Philadelphia 1  
(Washington wins series, 3-0)

Montreal 2, Boston 1  
Montreal 3, Boston 1  
Montreal 5, Boston 3  
(Montreal wins series, 3-0)

Quebec 3, Buffalo 2  
Quebec 4, Buffalo 2  
Quebec 5, Buffalo 1  
(Quebec wins series, 3-0)

## CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Norris Division  
Chicago 3, Minnesota 1  
Minnesota 4, Chicago 1  
Chicago 4, Minnesota 2  
April 10 — Chicago at Minnesota (Series tied, 2-2)

St. Louis 3, Detroit 2  
St. Louis 4, Detroit 3 (OT)  
St. Louis 5, Detroit 2 (OT)  
(St. Louis wins series, 3-0)

Edmonton 9, Winnipeg 2  
Edmonton 5, Winnipeg 4 (OT)  
Edmonton 4, Winnipeg 1  
(Edmonton wins series, 3-0)

Calgary 5, Vancouver 2  
Calgary 4, Vancouver 2  
Vancouver 2, Calgary 1  
Calgary 5, Vancouver 1  
(Calgary wins series, 3-1)



Barry Beck, the Ranger captain, frustrated Islander Mike Bossy by making a first-period save in front of goalie Glen Hanlon. But on the third-period goal that put the Islanders ahead to stay Sunday, Beck suffered a separated left shoulder and is out for the rest of the playoffs.

## SPORTS BRIEFS

## Bernal Flyweight Tilts on KO in 2d

TOKYO (AP) — Gabriel Bernal of Mexico knocked out Koji Kobayashi with a left-right combination to the head at 2:37 of the second round here Monday to win the World Boxing Council flyweight championship. A series of left hooks had floored Kobayashi earlier in the round; after an eight count, Bernal backed him into a corner and knocked him out. Kobayashi, 26, won the crown from Filipino Frank Cedeña in January on a second-round TKO. Monday was his first defense, and his record fell to 21-2-3. Bernal, 28, is 21-8-3 lifetime.

## Norway Takes World Curling Crown

DULUTH, Minnesota (UPI) — Egil Ramsfjell led Norway to a convincing 8-5 victory Sunday over Switzerland to win the 10-nation Silver Broom world curling championship. It was the second world title for Norway in the 17-year history of the tournament. The Norwegians won in Switzerland, in 1979, when Ramsfjell was the second and the current second, Gunner Meland, was the lead. Others on the 1984 championship team include lead Bo Bakke and skipper Lenn. Norway reached the final with a 5-3 semifinal victory over Sweden Saturday while Switzerland defeated Canada, 9-8.

## 32-1 Shot Captures Santa Anita Derby

ARCADIA, California (AP) — Mighty Adversary, a 32-1 shot ridden by Eddie Delahoussaye, won Sunday's 47th Santa Anita Derby. Mighty Adversary moved up quickly on the far turn, took the lead in the stretch and beat 11-10 favorite Precisionist by 1¼ lengths. The winner's time in the 1¼-mile event for 3-year-olds was 1:49. Prince True finished third, a neck behind Precisionist, and Fall Time, 2½ lengths farther back, was fourth. Delahoussaye could have a choice of mounts at the May 5 Kentucky Derby, with Mighty Adversary and Gate Dancer among the possibilities; Gate Dancer will run in the Arkansas Derby on April 21. Delahoussaye won the 1982 Derby on Gato Del Sol and last year's aboard Sunny's Halo. No rider has ever won three straight.

## Bean Wins U.S. Golf by 2 Over Archer

GREENSBORO, North Carolina (UPI) — Andy Bean shot a 2-under-par 70 Sunday to win the Greater Greensboro Open golf tournament by two strokes over George Archer. Posting his ninth victory since joining the PGA tour in 1976, Bean had held the lead from the second round on; he finished at eight-under 280. Archer, 40 and a 21-year tour veteran, began the day tied for fourth after rounds of 72-73-68. His closing 69 put him at six-under 282. Archer caught Bean on the leader board with a birdie on the 10th, but birdies at Nos. 13 and 16 put Bean out of reach. At 285 were Ben Crenshaw (a final-round 67), Jack Renner (72), Scott Simpson (72), and Fred Couples (71) and Buddy Gardner (73). Sunday's was Bean's first tour victory since the 1982 Dowd Open. "I figured if I kept knocking on wood, sooner or later it would open," he said. "I think I may have learned some things. I'm more patient. And when you're patient, things tend to turn out the right way. A couple of years' experience never hurt anybody. Of this week's Masters tournament in Augusta, Georgia, Bean said: "I've definitely got my sights set. I'm driving the ball... my irons, my putting — things are going great for me. That's definitely what most of this game is, confidence."



Andy Bean, birdieing No. 16.

## Major League Standings

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

## EAST

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	4	3	.571	0
Montreal	3	4	.429	1
Philadelphia	2	5	.286	2
Pittsburgh	2	5	.286	2
St. Louis	1	6	.143	3
Washington	1	6	.143	3

## WEST

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	4	3	.571	0
San Diego	3	4	.429	1
San Francisco	2	5	.286	2
Seattle	2	5	.286	2
Texas	1	6	.143	3
California	1	6	.143	3

## AMERICAN LEAGUE

## EAST

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	4	3	.571	0
Buffalo	3	4	.429	1
Chicago	2	5	.286	2
Cleveland	2	5	.286	2
Detroit	1	6	.143	3
Kansas City	1	6	.143	3

## WEST

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	4	3	.571	0
San Diego	3	4	.429	1
San Francisco	2	5	.286	2
Seattle	2	5	.286	2
Texas	1	6	.143	3
California	1	6	.143	3

## USFL Standings

## EASTERN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	Pct.	PP	PA
Atlanta	4	1	.800	104	104
Indianapolis	3	2	.600	104	104
Los Angeles	2	3	.400	104	104
San Francisco	1	4	.200	104	104
Seattle	0	5	.000	104	104

## WESTERN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	Pct.	PP	PA
Los Angeles	4	1	.800	104	104
San Diego	3	2	.600	104	104
San Francisco	2	3	.400	104	104
Seattle	1	4	.200	104	104
Texas	0	5	.000	104	104

## Transition

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	PP	PA
Atlanta	4	1	.800	104	104
Montreal	3	2	.600	104	104
Philadelphia	2	3	.400	104	104
Pittsburgh	2	3	.400	104	104
St. Louis	1	4	.200	104	104
Washington	1	4	.200	104	104



Jack David Riley — with a nudge from tight end Ken (80) — got past Arizona linebacker Stan White to score in a USFL game Sunday. Riley, replacing the injured in Bryant, had two TDs in Philadelphia's 22-21 triumph.

## USFL Standings

## EASTERN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	Pct.	PP	PA
Atlanta	4	1	.800	104	104
Indianapolis	3	2	.600	104	104
Los Angeles	2	3	.400	104	104
San Francisco	1	4	.200	104	104
Seattle	0	5	.000	104	104

## WESTERN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	Pct.	PP	PA
Los Angeles	4	1	.800	104	104
San Diego	3	2	.600	104	104
San Francisco	2	3	.400	104	104
Seattle	1	4	.200	104	104
Texas	0	5	.000	104	104

## NBA Standings

## EASTERN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	4	3	.571	0
Boston	3	4	.429	1
Chicago	2	5	.286	2
Cleveland	2	5	.286	2
Detroit	1	6	.143	3
Indiana	1	6	.143	3

## WESTERN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	4	3	.571	0
San Diego	3	4	.429	1
San Francisco	2	5	.286	2
Seattle	2	5	.286	2
Texas	1	6	.143	3
California	1	6	.143	3

## NBA Standings

## PACIFIC DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	4	3	.571	0
Portland	3	4	.429	1
Phoenix	2	5	.286	2
Sacramento	2	5	.286	2
Seattle	1	6	.143	3
Utah	1	6	.143	3

## CENTRAL DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	4	3	.571	0
San Diego	3	4	.429	1
San Francisco	2	5	.286	2
Seattle	2	5	.286	2
Texas	1	6	.143	3
California	1	6	.143	3

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